

10-24-1986

The Hilltop 10-24-1986

Hilltop Staff

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Staff, Hilltop, "The Hilltop 10-24-1986" (1986). *The Hilltop: 1980-90*. 160.
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Slowe Hall resident walks through flooded hallway in dormitory after stop valve ruptured on second floor toilet.

Slowe latest dorm hit with flooding

By Herbert E.S. Eaton
Hilltop Staff Reporter

The second floor bathroom on the center wing of Slowe Hall was the scene of a flood last Friday, due to a ruptured stop valve in a toilet.

The incident occurred at approximately 12:00 p.m., and was reported to Emergency Physical Facilities by Charlene Harry, assistant for Special Functions, on the scene within 30 minutes. The cause of the rupture is unknown.

"I was sitting in my room when I heard someone say the second floor was underwater. I never expected to see a waterfall going down the steps. Sherri Ewing, a third floor resident, said, 'I saw the man open the bathroom door, and the water rushed up to his shins,' she said.

Physical Facilities workers soon had the water off throughout the building, and a new valve for the toilet welded in place. However, there was an inch and a half of water covering most of the hallways on the second floor.

The weight and seepage of water caused extensive damage to ceiling panels in the first floor hallways and in the basement. The bathroom directly beneath the ruptured plumbing was closed due to falling cement.

Norman Bolston, special assistant to the associate director of maintenance, estimated the cost of the damages at approximately \$1,100.

"The damage was not severe. It was just water, not sewage. Thirty-six bundles of ceiling tile will have to be replaced, and we have those in stock," Mr. Bolston said.

Damage to student property was dispersed randomly in those rooms closest to the ruptured pipe, and immediately beneath, becoming less noticeable further away from the site.

Many residents on the second floor had only to endure the water in the hallway because its level was not high enough to get above the base of their doors. While other residents, like Debbie Fisk, had property damage.

"Things just got really wet," Fisk said. "My refrigerator, my stereo, my suitcases, and clothes all got wet."

On the first floor, water came in to the rooms through the ceiling.

"There are places with tiles missing, pipes exposed, and fiber glass exposed," James Durant III, first floor resident assistant, said.

Some residents on the first floor suffered property damage from water that came through the ceilings of their closets.

"I was shocked to return home after a day of classes to find every article of clothing drenched," Eric Mickle, a Computer-Based Information System major said. After things dried out I discovered only three things beyond repair. I'm depending on the University to take responsibility for the cleaning bill."

William Keene, dean of Residence Life, stated that his office will be making a general assessment of damages caused by the flood. Concerning the matter of reimbursing students for property damage Keene said, "It's not generally the policy to do so."

Change in cafeteria administration could mean service improvements

By Michelle Miller
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Howard University's student dominated cafeteria, located in Blackburn, will change departments, effective Nov. 1, from Auxiliary Enterprise, located in the administration building, to the Office of Student Life and Activities, also located in Blackburn, according to Vincent Johns, dean of the office.

Roberta McLeod, director of the Blackburn Center, will be the director of the food service while Col. Ivan Ware, former supervisor of Good Food Services, will aid McLeod as assistant director of food services and ticket sales.

"The decision for the change came down from the President James Cheek," said McLeod, who was unable to give Cheek's reasons for the change.

Johns said, "I will try to be responsive to any problems students might have." He said he hopes to put into effect a food advisory committee comprised of students, faculty and staff, which will meet with the contract director to make suggestions or recommendations for the service.

"Once organized," Johns said, "I will not have day to day contact with the committee." Instead he said he



Roberta McLeod

will receive the information via McLeod.

The transfer will provide more consistent information to students at large, McLeod said.

"In previous years, students have come to me with their complaints on Good Food Service thinking that I was in charge," she said. However she was not responsible for the duties of the service.

"Because Good Food Service is in Blackburn Center, most students would assume that it was supervised by the Center. Now that it is," she added, "I will be able to help them," John Goodwin, director of Good

Food Services at Howard, has the responsibility of maintaining equipment, following guidelines, and providing food for the university students. In the past, McLeod said complaints have been made against the food service for the foods' untimely preparation, low quality, poor appearance and the staff's assistance.

Complaints concerning food quality are common knowledge to students if not to the food services, noted one sophomore student who preferred to remain anonymous.

"A lot of students have valid complaints but don't believe anything will be done about them, if they speak up," he said.

Senior Stacy Richardson said she found a bug crawling among the seasonings in the shrimp and rice bought at the Center's restaurant. Richardson did not report her findings to authorities because it would be "too much of a hassle," she said.

Last week, a junior reported a piece of glass floating in his uncracked glass of milk. However, glass/particles are not new to the cafeteria.

Last year junior Rodney Hamm bit into a piece of glass after eating a piece of his meatloaf special. Hamm did not report the incident. "If I had been cut by the glass I would have reported and sued," said Hamm. But

since nothing happened it didn't seem necessary he said.

McLeod believes that the transfer will create a closer relationship between the Center, Good Food Services and students that will help to solve problems within the food service.

"We will try to work together to provide better supervision and better food," McLeod said adding that "with better organization and understanding, we will get it."

Some students when asked if they believed that changes would occur, were skeptical. One student, who asked to remain anonymous, said, "The administration has undergone changes in the past, transferred responsibilities from one part of the university to the other, and made up new policies. However, the problems have not been solved."

Johns said, "I hope no one gets the impression that everything will be fine and dandy overnight. It will take time for positive changes to be made."

McLeod believes "training is the key. With the proper training of staff and proper safety and health standards, we will succeed in raising the cafeteria's status as well as solving students' complaints."

Many changes and ideas are

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Deterrent to hunger in Africa outlined at H.U.'s World Food Day Conference

By Patricia A. Newman
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Public participation in government and learning to deal with serious droughts will end hunger in Africa, according to Dr. Djibril Diallo, chief of information of the United Nations Office of Emergency Operations for Africa.

Diallo was one of the speakers at the World Food Day Conference held at the Howard University's School of Law on Oct. 17 and 18. The conference, sponsored by the School of Law and the Department of International Affairs, featured discussions on the legal structure of drought preparedness, impoverishment and people of Africa putting pressure on their government for the right to food.

Addressing what must be done to end hunger in Africa, Diallo said, "Everybody thinks he or she is an expert on Africa. Africans should be the ones to decide on the advancement of Africa, not people who don't know anything about the nation."

Droughts and famine are two major causes of deaths in Africa. However, Diallo said, "When there is no drought and no famine in parts of Africa, five million children die a



Ellsworth N. Amundson on a panel discussing what must be done to end hunger in Africa.

year from simple illnesses like diarrhea and measles."

Diallo pointed out the need for immunization of children in Africa. "This would cut the death rate of

children down by three-fourths," said Diallo.

Diallo, like most of the panelists at the conference, said that until the mass of the African population has

a say in daily government and full participation becomes a reality, hunger will continue to exist.

Diallo said there is a need for Africa to learn how to deal with serious droughts. He suggested the irrigation of land in Africa through government assistance.

"Africans will have to learn how to cut back on the use of water during drought emergencies," he said.

"Droughts account for a large number of deaths and starvation. Droughts make it difficult to raise agriculture," said Chandra Hardy, senior economist for the World Bank.

At the panel discussing the relationship of political human rights to the hunger problem, Frank Ballance, consultant of International Economic Affairs said, "Many people of Africa don't even know about the aid available to them and about the laws which govern them."

As part of their human rights, Ballance said the people of Africa have a right to information and a right to the communication of the laws affecting them.

Using Zimbabwe as an example, Ballance said that the laws specifically give credit to white farmers and not to black farmers for the crops they grow.

Mazrui takes part in WHMM's feature on the controversial series 'The Africans'

By Suzanne Alexander
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Dr. Ali A. Mazrui, author and narrator of the ongoing television series "The Africans," visited Howard University's campus, Monday, to participate in a filming of WHMM Channel 32's "African World," a weekly discussion about the Africans which airs immediately after each showing.

Encouraged by Howard's apparent interest in his series, Mazrui has responded to requests to share his views in a discussion on "African World." The taping for this segment in the series was done Monday, according to Dr. Joseph Applegate of the African Studies and Research Center at Howard who contributed in part to the creation of "African World."

"As an effort to enrich the whole exposure to Africa, 'African World'

was a brilliant idea," Mazrui said during a luncheon at the Howard Inn Monday. "Howard itself is an institution of great importance to Africa and to the diaspora at large. Howard has a triple heritage, if you will, to the diaspora, to the scholars of the world and to Africa," he said.

Filmed in 16 African countries, the U.S., France and England, "The Africans" is a study of Africa from the inside looking out, according to executive producers Charles Hobson of WETA, Washington, D.C. and David Harrison of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Examining Africa's triple heritage: indigenous, Islamic and Western influences on culture, "The Africans" traces Africa's history from before colonization up to the present day, according to information released by WETA.

Westerners have always documented the cultures of foreign

countries and brought that information back to the U.S., Mazrui said. The basic concept behind "The Africans" was for someone from a foreign society to talk about that society from their point of view, Mazrui stated.

"This had never been done before," he added. "With the impact of 'The Africans' we calculate in the future more coverage of Africa. From there, there may be invitations to study the Latin Americans or the Vietnamese. The whole idea, though, is that reports about other countries need not be conducted by Westerners," he said.

The National Endowment for the Humanities originally funded part of the project for WETA and the BBC along with the Annenberg/CPB Project, public television stations and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, according to information released by WETA.

However, after viewing the program, the NEH claimed that WETA had gone against program guidelines which included the restriction that the series have interviews with Africans of differing views on controversial issues, according to a news release from the NEH. In this way, a wide range of opinions and ideas would be represented in the series, said the news release.

Since the final program was in narrative form and included no interviews at all, the NEH claimed that the series lacked balance and objectivity. The NEH requested that its name be removed from the film's credits, according to published news sources.

The decision not to use interviews in the final production came about while the series was taking shape, Mazrui said.

"The series did include the opinions of many people, but not in interviews on camera," he said, "Inter-



Ali A. Mazrui shares his views on "African World," aired on Channel 32, with HUSA president Ona Alston.

views are artificial events, instead of happening."

"For an example, instead of interviewing the head of state, we asked what that head was doing. If he was opening a market or giving a party, we decided which was the most important. Then we asked permission and recorded that event." That's the great difference between an interview and an actual recording, he said.

After traveling worldwide to talk

and answer questions about the controversy with the NEH, Mazrui said the entire controversy generated discussion about "The Africans" before the show even premiered.

"A good deal of interest on the issue has been raised," he said. "People are more eager now to find out why 'The Africans' has caused so much public comment. The NEH protest unwillingly brought WETA and 'The Africans' free publicity, he said.

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H. U. student wins \$20,000 on Wheel of Fortune

By Rachel L. Swarns
Hilltop Staff Reporter

A Howard University student won \$19,399 in cash and prizes on NBC's game show, Wheel of Fortune, taped last Sunday in Burbank, California, according to Scott Page, Wheel of Fortune contestant coordinator.

Bostic Beard, a sophomore in the School of Liberal Arts, traveled with three other Howard students who

represented the school in Wheel of Fortune's college game week, scheduled to air the week of Nov. 17. Howard was pitted against students from the University of Virginia, Claremont University, and DePaul University.

Howard's team came in fourth, taking in \$400, behind top ranking University of Virginia, which won about \$25,000. Beard, who played as an individual contestant rather than a team member, won a 1986 Pontiac

Firebird, two color televisions, a video camera recorder, a recliner chair, a magazine rack, a ceramic dalmation and a \$202 gift certificate. The prizes will be sent 90 days after the show airs, said Page, who did not know when the show would be broadcast.

"It was just luck. It surprised me how little skill is involved," Beard said. "It was dream-like because you never think anything like that will happen. My parents thought I was

joking when I told them, but then my uncle got on the phone and told them I was serious. They're really excited for me."

Page said that the game show contacted several colleges from different regions around the country to compete on the game show.

"About early June I got a call from one of the show producers who indicated that they would be in the area to audition students for College

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This week

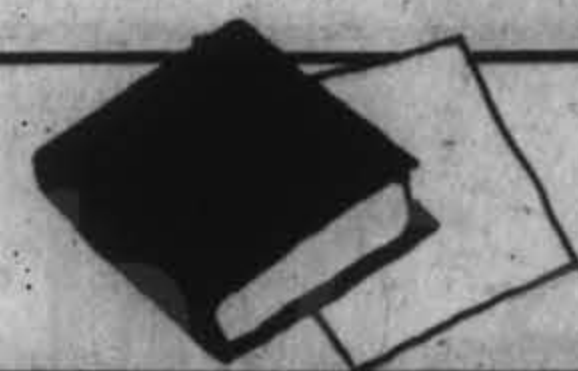
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Campus News



HUSA executive officers, from left, Yvonne Brooks, Quinton Stovell and Ona Alston discuss their recent trip to Libya.

HUSA speaks on Libyan trip

By Ellen L. Armstrong
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Leaders of the Howard University Student Association (HUSA) addressed the issues of their recent trip to Libya at a forum in the Undergraduate Library Lecture Hall on Wednesday night.

HUSA President, Ona Alston, Vice-President, Yvonne Brooks, Research Education and Development Director, Quinton Stovell, and Chairperson of the Student Concerns and Grievances Committee, Georgette Greenlee discussed their experiences, impressions and conducted the discussion.

Following a brief introduction by Greenlee and a short overview by Alston, Stovell explained the selection procedures that had taken place. "We were approached by alumni and asked if we would be interested in going to Libya," he said.

Although a number of people were asked, the final count was 14. This number included a student from Morgan State (University) and several alumni.

Stovell said the conference gave participants the opportunity to discover what Libya is really like. He explained that over 60 countries participated in the conference and that over 240 delegates were in attendance. Stovell said he was given the opportunity to discuss the problems of developing countries given a chance to read and critique Gadhafi's Green Book, a book of his ideological concepts.

"I was able to witness the damage of Reagan's bombings. I was able to

discover how students of other countries view the U.S. as a whole, and I was given a chance to go back to Africa—all expenses paid," he said.

Yvonne Brooks gave a brief history of Libya and Gadhafi's rule there. She explained Gadhafi's Third Universal Theory which she described as "a complication of ideology and thoughts found in the Green Book" and which she said is divided into economic, political and social segments.

According to Brooks, Gadhafi describes a need for a new type of democracy rejecting both western democracy and communism.

Brooks said Gadhafi disapproves of western democracy because it does not benefit the masses, and because government does not ensure democracy to all the people. The Carter election, in which only 28 percent of the eligible voters participated, was cited as an example of this.

Brooks said that Gadhafi rejects communism because it is the proletarians who rule the party, and that Gadhafi finds communism to be "state capitalism."

Brooks said Gadhafi's solution is a new type of socialism which would see the appointment of special committee's which are designed to be more democratic and beneficial to the people.

While describing a visit to the bombed sites of Gadhafi's home and the French Embassy, Quinton Stovell said: "I walked through Gadhafi's house. It was in total ruin. We were able to see books and pictures scattered amongst the beams and debris,

and we were able to see where Gadhafi's baby daughter had been killed where she had been crushed."

"You could almost put yourself in their place [the Libyans]. It (the bombing) had to be a harrowing experience," he said.

Greenlee said, "I don't think I'll ever experience anything like the bombing sites...it was like a residential area with holes in the walls where they had been bombed."

Greenlee said she found the Libyans to be warm personable people who regarded Reagan and the American government as a separate entity from Afro-Americans.

She said the people had a strong sense of nationalism and belief in the celebration and protection of their leader.

"We [Blacks] need to define Libya. The media portray it as bad and something that needs to be kept away from us. Libya is portrayed as a terrorist state, and is portrayed as a mad person...one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter..."

"What we have been told about Libya is a lie. Black people must recognize what reality is. They must realize that what is being told to us is from someone else's perspective. Someone who doesn't care whether we get from point A to point B," she said.

"HUSA plans to continue covering various aspects of their experiences in Libya. According to Ona Alston, HUSA plans to have talks on terrorism and perhaps have speakers come in to talk to students. She said that HUSA will also be disseminating information from their offices.

Liberal Arts' repeat policy misaligned with majority's

By Alonza L. Robertson
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Course repeating is a simple procedure in all of Howard University's 18 schools and colleges. However the College of Liberal Arts' repeat policy is slightly different than the rest and has some Liberal Arts students wondering why.

At Howard, any student that has received a grade of "D" or "F" in a course may repeat that course once for the purpose of improving that grade. (In the School of Business courses may be repeated if the previous grade was a "B" or lower.)

With such cases in all schools and colleges except Liberal Arts the lower grade is discounted and the new higher grade is calculated in the student's cumulative grade point average.

Since August 1977, in the College of Liberal Arts each grade is computed in the student's grade point average. That is, if a Liberal Arts student received an "F" in a course, took it over and received an "A", his grade is averaged and thus his final grade for the course would be a "C."

However, if the student is majoring in a discipline in any other school or college on campus, and received an "F", repeated the class and earned an "A", his cumulative average would be an "A". In both cases the "F" is not removed from the transcript. Rather the new grade follows the "F" and is designated a repeat grade on the transcript.

Goia Herring, vice-president of the Liberal Arts Student Council, said

the issue was addressed at the last Liberal Arts faculty meeting held Oct. 7.

"We (Herring and other members of the student council) brought it up that we were the only college that does not replace a grade," Herring said. "The deans told us that all the other schools were behind and we were the forefront. They also said that the policy was changed because Liberal Arts majors must have a broad background and it was decided to also enact a stricter grading policy," she said.

Acting Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Dr. Lafayette Fredrick recalls that course repeating was discussed at the faculty meeting. "Yes the issue was brought to our attention. I guess if the Student Council is concerned about the policy, I assume that there must be a majority of other students questioning it too," Fredrick said. "The change was something the faculty voted for (in 1977). I can't specify what the reasons were at the time (for the change)," he said.

As for being the only school on Howard's campus to follow this procedure, "I would respond that the others haven't caught up with us yet," Fredrick said. "Across the country a majority of the leading schools follow this same policy," he said.

At Catholic University, also located in Washington, low grades are dropped if the course is repeated, a policy followed in all of that university's schools and colleges.

"We take the non-passing credits out of a person's cumulative G.P.A.

and put in the credits for the higher grade," said Betty Himes, the assistant manager of transcripts at Catholic University. "F's are never erased, but the credits are taken out of the cumulative in the case of repeats," she said.

According to the office of John Boone, the assistant dean of the College of Arts and Humanities at the University of Maryland in College Park, "When a course is repeated only the higher-grade is calculated into the G.P.A.," a spokesperson from that office said.

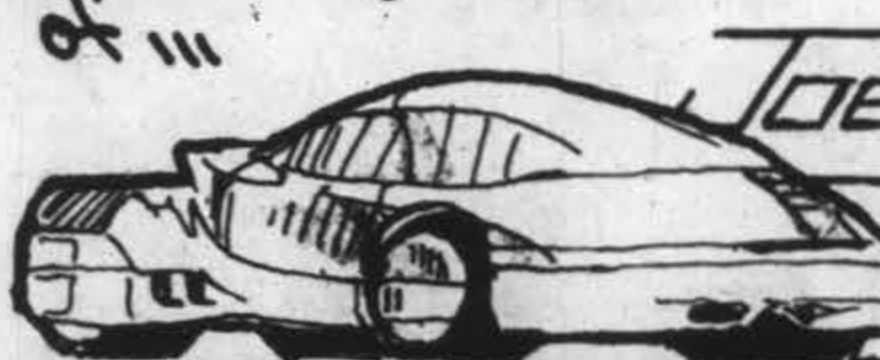
Howard University's administration does not regulate the grading policy of the its individual schools and colleges, said Dr. James W. Hall, an executive assistant to Dr. Michael Winston, the vice-president for Academic Affairs.

"None of the various schools are required to grade or evaluate a certain way. The guidelines are set in each department. It is up to each individual faculty to determine what that school is all about, what they are trying to do and how they are going to get there," said Dr. Hall.

An informal poll of Liberal Arts majors revealed that the majority were unaware that College of Liberal Arts does not drop the low grade when a student repeats the course. According to Herring, "I only found out my junior year when I had to repeat something. There was nothing in course scheme book," she said.

"I'm presuming [the policy] is in the catalog. If it hasn't been publicized, we shall adequately publicize it in places where students will read it and know," said Dean Fredrick.

Follow the exciting adventures of...



Graduate school dean Edward Hawthorne dies

University Relations
Special to the Hilltop

Funeral services were held in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Oct. 10, for Dr. Edward W. Hawthorne, 64, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Hawthorne died Oct. 7, of pneumonia and respiratory failure at Howard University Hospital.

The polio he contracted as a child, had caused progressive spinal and nerve disorders, confining him to a wheelchair since the mid-1970's.

Hawthorne will be remembered by many as a leading force in shaping the university's research and graduate programs.

The scientist, who worked for more than 40 years at Howard, once described his research as a "personal vendetta against ignorance."

In a telegram to his widow, the former Eula Roberts, President James E. Cheek said Dr. Hawthorne "has served the university with dignity, faithfulness and distinction in many important positions. The impact of his contributions will be felt for many years to come."

He had been dean of the graduate school since 1974. He once served as assistant dean, then associate dean, of the College of Medicine.

He received a bachelor of science degree from Howard in 1941 and an M.D. degree in 1946. After earning a masters degree and a Ph.D., both in physiology, from the University of Illinois at Chicago, in 1949 and 1951, respectively, he returned to Howard

as associate professor. In 1958 he became head of the Department of Physiology, a post he filled for 16 years.



Dr. Edward W. Hawthorne

Dr. Hawthorne was instrumental in establishing the cardiovascular laboratory at Howard as well as the Ph.D. program in physiology. He is said to have trained more than half of the nation's black cardiovascular physiologists. Hawthorne was the recipient of Howard's Outstanding Research Award in the university's academic affairs division in 1985.

His other honors and awards include the Distinguished Award of Merit from the American Heart Association, where he served as vice president and as a member of its board of directors.

Named a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology in 1969, he held positions with the American Physiological Society, the National

Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Academy of Science. In 1984, NASA dedicated a symposium it sponsored on myocardial hypertrophy to the scientist.

From 1951 to 1978, he authored some 50 papers that were published in leading journals in his field.

Active despite his health problems, Hawthorne was known as a good golfer and an excellent bowler. He pursued a vigorous work schedule and became involved in issues concerning the disabled. In 1977 he was a delegate-at-large to the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

He was also a member of many professional, scientific and civic organizations, including the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences; the Research Society of America, Sigma Xi; and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Hawthorne grew up in Port Gibson, Miss., on the campus of Alcorn College, where he was born on Nov. 30, 1921, and where his grandparents worked. Between the ages of seven and eight he became ill with what was later diagnosed as polio.

A brilliant student, he started his freshman year at Fisk University at age 14, later transferring to Howard.

In addition to his wife, Eula, a Howard alumna, he is survived by their five children: Coral, Dayle, Hillary, Leigh and Edward, Jr. Hillary Hawthorne received a bachelor of arts degree from Howard in 1978.

Cafeteria

From page 1

already in the making for the cafeteria in Blackburn. Steps have been taken to renovate the cafe's dining room. A tentative finishing date has been set for February.

McLeod said that she consulted an interior decorator and chose colors that would lighten the dreary complex.

"I distinctly wanted to find out why certain things were certain

ways," she explained. McLeod noted that the main problems with the cafeteria were the filthy carpet and the torn booths. McLeod hopes to arrange the cafeteria in a way that will enhance the ambience and mood.

"The way a dining area is set up dictates how people will act," she said. Cheerful and radiant attitudes are expected from students due to the changes, she said.

The chosen furniture package includes a multi-colored carpet (rust, navy blue and green) which will detract attention from possible spills, and wooden gazebo benches which are tear free.

Both Johns and McLeod believe

that the food centers should be used as frequently as possible. The facilities are present and should be used to their fullest operation," McLeod said.

Johns said that possible changes in scheduling times after hours could be made for special events in the Punch Out, cafeteria, and restaurant while the food service is in maintenance.

With the frequent use of food services on campus and student activities involved, the Office of Student Activities and Life hopes to bring enthusiasm back on campus, McLeod said.

The Newman Catholic Student Center of Howard University Invites you to



Let us:

Celebrate Caribbean Faith Oct. 26
Celebrate Afro-American Faith Nov. 9
Celebrate Thanksgiving Nov. 23

FATHER RUSSELL DILLARD,
DIRECTOR

AT 2417 FIRST STREET, N.W.

TIME: 11:00 am
PHONE: 234-0983

Local/National News

Drug summit costs citizens \$93,000

By Janice Murray
Hilltop Staff Reporter

In what some critics called a "media hype" the Barry Administration on Saturday held a "Summit to Combat Drugs." Organizers said the purpose of the day-long event was to discuss ways to treat and prevent drug abuse in the District.

Critics of the conference, including Republican mayoral candidate Carol Schwartz and 100 local storefront ministers, called Barry's "summit" nothing more than a campaign gimmick. The event's \$93,000 price tag has also prompted questions about the necessity of the event.

The event brought experts in the fields of treatment and prevention together with local officials and District residents for a day of discussion at the Washington Sheraton Hotel. Approximately 2,000 people gathered for workshops, panel discussions, and exhibits.

In the opening roundtable discussion, City Council chairman David Clarke applauded the city on the increase in drug arrests in the District. However, Clarke was quick to point out that there must also be preventive measures taken to fight drug abuse.

"Simply finding people who use



Samuel E. Courtney

D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, D.C. Council Chairperson David Clark, and D.C. Board of Education Chairperson R. David Hall were major participants in the D.C. government's drug summit, seen by some critics to be a Barry campaign "gimmick."

drugs is not enough," Clarke said. "That is the back end of the problem. Something must be done at the front end of the problem in the area of treatment and prevention."

Former Redskin Terry Metcalfe was one of the presenters at the opening roundtable discussion. Metcalfe told the audience that he once suffered from drug addiction. He urged the more than 800 youths in the audience against the dangers of drugs.

"Take it from one who knows," Metcalfe said. "It nearly cost me everything, including my family. It's easier to just say 'no.'"

Critics argue that a similar conference could have been held at a fraction of what Saturday's event cost taxpayers. In a news conference following the day-long event Barry

said "This is an issue that is non-partisan, nonpolitical. This is a serious effort to wrestle with the problems facing us. We are at war," Barry said.

As promised, Barry presented recommendations that came from the summit to the press in the news conference on Wednesday. Included in the list of suggestions is an recommendation that public assistance such as welfare benefits be withheld when those who are receiving public assistance do not seek drug treatment when needed.

The list of recommendations also included a suggestion that wages be garnished of those convicted of drug-related offenses. Under this plan funds generated would be used for programs in the D.C. public school system.

Schwartz discusses debate technicalities with WHMM

By Janella Newsome
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Five of the six District mayoral candidates have agreed to participate in a 90-minute live debate to be held on Howard University's WHMM-TV, Channel 32 on Saturday, October 25 at 8 p.m.

Republican candidate Carol Schwartz, who has not agreed to participate, held a press conference Oct. 16 stating her conditions for participating and subsequently informed WHMM-TV General Manager Arnold Wallace in a letter dated Oct. 17 that the following conditions must be met for her participation: (1) That the time be changed from 8-9 p.m. to 8:30-9:30 p.m. so that it not conflict with the already scheduled WJLA debate from 7-8 p.m. on Oct. 25; (2) That Barry debate Schwartz on WJLA at the originally scheduled time; (3) That Vinson Stringer, a declared write-in candidate, be included in the Channel 32 debate.

In response to Schwartz's conditions Wallace, replied in a mailgram on Oct. 20, "We respectfully decline consideration of conditions one and three as outlined in your letter since both tend to reflect an attempt to exert undue influence on station decision-making. Condition two as stated in your letter obviously lies outside the preview WHMM-TV."

Wallace added, "We are proud to provide a forum for the citizens of the District of Columbia to see and hear where all the candidates, who have agreed to participate, stand on major issues affecting the city of Washington, D.C. and its citizens. We also regret that Republican candidate Carol Schwartz has not agreed to participate in this important event."

Since Wallace failed to comply with Schwartz's stipulations, Schwartz met with Wallace at WHMM yesterday to further negotiate. Running 45 minutes behind schedule, Schwartz's meeting with Wallace was brief. Unfortunately,



Herbert Eaton/The Hilltop

Republican mayoral candidate and current Councilmember Carol Schwartz (At-large) leaves from a negotiation session with WHMM General Manager Arnold Wallace with her campaign manager, Conrad Smith, and a campaign co-chairperson, Peola Dews. Both Smith and Dews are Howard graduates.

ly, neither side could reach an agreement.

Wallace said, "Schwartz would be missing out on a great opportunity if she missed the debate."

Schwartz stated that she would announce her decision early this morning on whether or not she will be participating.

Mayor Marion Barry, D.C. Statehood candidate Josephine Butler, Independent candidate Brian Moore, Socialist Workers Party candidate Deborah R. Lazar and Independent candidate Garry Davis have already confirmed their participation WHMM-TV, Channel 32's mayoral candidacy debate, to be

moderated by the host of WHMM-TV's Evening Exchange, Kojo Nnamdi. Reporters from the Washington Post, WHUR-FM radio, The Washington Times and The Afro-American have been invited to pose questions to the candidates. The Washington Post has stated they will not be able to participate, but will be covering the debate. Each candidate will be allowed two minutes for an opening statement, reporters will then begin their questioning of the candidates. Nnamdi will also ask questions to other candidates prior to closing remarks.

'Tip' O'Neill retires from House

By Carolyn Head
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Thomas Phillip ("Tip") O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) made his last speech to the House at last weekend's adjournment of the 99th Congress, which also marked the end of an era, the retirement of the 73-year old speaker of the House.

"I leave with no rancor in my heart for anyone. I will always be a man of the House of Representatives. But first, I'm an American, and so proud of this body," he said.

As the congressional session came to a close, O'Neill, House speaker for 10 years, became the subject of tribute for both Democrats and Republicans alike. Although, at the request of O'Neill, there was no elaborate farewell ceremony, several representatives offered a few words of praise as they approached and said goodbye to their colleague.

"He has enlarged the speakership, but it has not changed him," said Majority Whip Thomas S. Foley (D-Mass.). "He has remained a warm human, wonderful man," he said. "Old pal, we love you, we'll miss you and you'll always be the speaker of this House as far as I'm concerned," Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) said before the worse.

"His 10 years as speaker have defined that office certainly for the rest of this country," Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.) said. "Mr. Speaker-- the title fits you well, Tip," Boland said.

The 100th Congress, convening in January, will be the first in 34 years of which Tip O'Neill will not be a part.

O'Neill's involvement in politics came in his native Cambridge, Mass., with his election to the legislature there in 1936. From there, he rose to become speaker of that body in 1948, to his election to Congress in 1952 and finally in his selection as speaker of the House in 1976.

Throughout this length career, O'Neill prided himself as never having abandoned his party's bedrock principles, but he still possesses capacity to change with the times.

These characteristics were evident in his various political actions. He was one of the first Democrats to break publicly with Lyndon B. Johnson over the Vietnam War. He championed the reforms of the 1970's that changed the House into a more open and less oligarchic institution. "I think (the reforms) made it a better place," he said. "I wanted openness."

Although during O'Neill's years the House was more open and democratic, the times were not the best for the Democratic party. He served as speaker under only one Democratic president, Jimmy Carter, whose term brought friction and frustration to the party.

Following the 1980 landslide election of Ronald Reagan, O'Neill further demonstrated his ability to change with the times. Although several conservative Democrats abandoned him to support Reagan's policies, he never gave up.

"The more they abused me, the more they ridiculed me, (the more) I was determined to stay my course...And no way was I going to quit," O'Neill said.

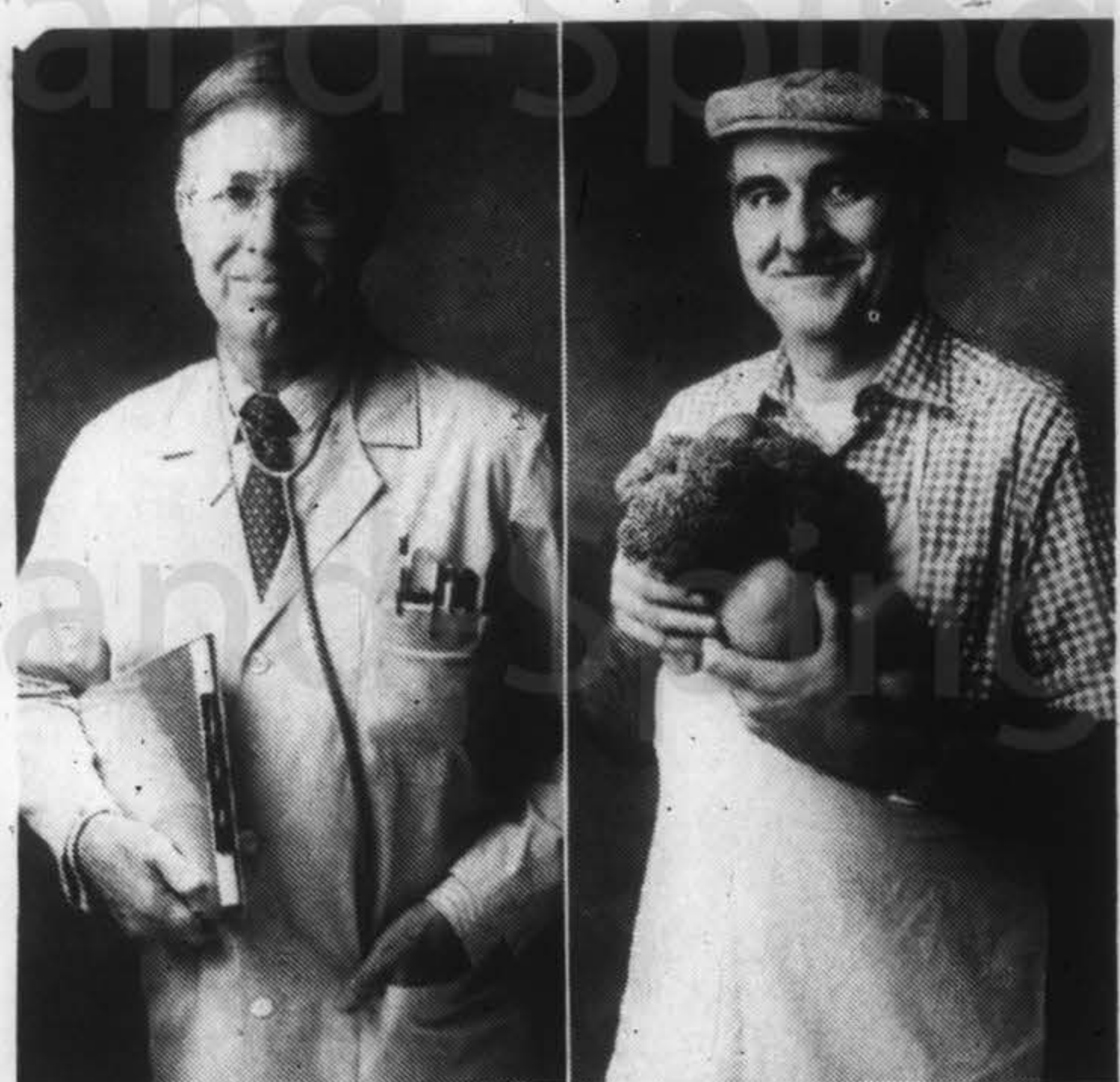
O'Neill led the House Democrats as they pulled together to battle the Reagan agenda. The House remains the only part of the federal government that is controlled by the Democrats.

O'Neill knows that his time of leading the Democrats is no more, but he believes that he helped to preserve "the basics" and that "the pendulum always swings back in politics."

"The party is in pretty good shape, I think," O'Neill said, noting that the

Democrats' grip on the House, although shaken by the Reagan revolution, has not been broken.

O'Neill, who once commented that he remembered as a man who "came with a certain set of ideas...stayed with them all the way...and helped in the development of America," will be remembered as the man who forever changed the role of the speaker, bringing that office into the modern age of politics.



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Game Show

Week and they asked for my help in getting those students," said Vincent Johns, dean for Student Life and Activities. "In August, we had signs printed inviting students to try out for interviews. We got 110 students who signed up and four students were selected to appear."

Cynthia Spooner, a senior in the School of Business and a Howard team member, said that she saw one of the signs and decided to sign up. "They had signs up in Blackburn," she said, "and I had always watched the game on TV and played the game at home."

The game show producers held the try-outs themselves, administering a written test, interviews, and proctoring simulated rounds of the game, Spooner said.

"It was really exciting," said team member Angela Wallace, a sophomore in the School of Communications. "We all supported each other and that made everything great."

Howard's team members individually played members of the other three college teams. The three teams who won the most money after three rounds played in the finals.

"We only missed being in the finals by \$50," Spooner said. "Claremont only had \$450."

"We had a good time, and we showed more cohesiveness than any of the other teams," Beard said. "Although they only won \$400, they represented Howard well."



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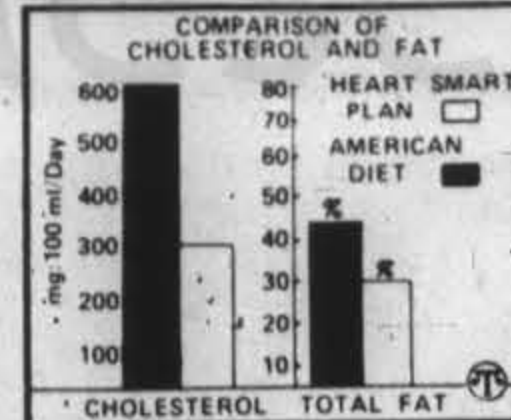
HEARTBEAT

IS YOUR LIFESTYLE HEALTHY?

There's a reason so many diet and exercise weight-control programs fail. Knowing it can help you attain your health goals.

People often think of their diets — whether counting calories or adding up cholesterol — as a temporary measure, a necessary evil designed to achieve a certain goal by a certain date. Often a process of behavior modification is needed. It entails changing your behavior patterns and long-standing eating habits.

With your doctor's help, select a good diet—one that's low in cholesterol, saturated fat, and sodium. To change your eating habits, first identify them. Each day, write down everything you eat and drink. Note the time of day you ate the food, where you ate it and how you felt. After two weeks, study the record to see which eating habits you can keep and which need changing. Once you've identified self-defeating habits that are part of your behavior, you can change them.



A plan for low-cholesterol living may be your safest bet. Ask your doctor for advice.

poses—burns calories, improves muscle tone, and improves the efficiency of your cardiovascular system. Before starting an exercise program, check with your doctor. Any aerobic exercise, such as walking, cycling, or jogging, is good.

Other risk factors associated with coronary heart disease also need monitoring. They include such measures as stopping smoking, controlling hypertension, including being aware that some anti-hypertensive drugs raise cholesterol, and bringing diabetes under control.

Use various strategies to control your eating habits. Write a contract with yourself that rewards you for each goal you achieve. Make it fun, something you can anticipate. When you have negative feelings that lead you to eat, substitute another pleasurable activity.

Exercise is a good companion activity to any dieting program. It serves many purposes.

It's important to keep track of your cholesterol level. It's a good idea to have your doctor test it for you. If your cholesterol level does not respond enough to a change in diet and still remains high (over 240 mg/dl), your physician may then want to prescribe a first line cholesterol lowering drug, such as Lorelco, Questran or nicotinic acid.



Of the five great lakes, only Lake Michigan is wholly in the U.S. The others are partly in Canada.



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In 1984, it became illegal for cab drivers in Greece to chat with their fares.

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International News



Controversy surrounds S. African plane crash

By Laura Bigman
Hilltop Staff Reporter

There are good grounds for suspecting the plane crash that killed Mozambican president Samora Machel, Monday, was not an accident, said William Mintner, contributing editor of the Africa News Service.

The plane, returning from Zambia to the Mozambican capital of Maputo, crashed in South African territory about three miles from the border.

Machel's death comes at a time when South Africa has been threatening personal retaliation against Machel for his role in mobilizing support for sanctions against the white minority regime, Mintner said. Earlier this month, in a domestic speech, Machel referred to such threats, which were also reported by the Mozambican news agency four days before the crash.

It is routine for planes to cross South African airspace when approaching Maputo, said a Mozambican embassy official in Washington, adding that only ten of the 38-member government delegation were still alive as of Tuesday morning.

Although South African officials claim the crash was due to "pilot error," the one surviving member of the Soviet crew told reporters that the plane had been shot down.

Tensions between South Africa and Mozambique have been mounting since Oct. 6 when a land mine exploded on the South African side of the border, wounding six South Africans and providing that country with a pretext for announcing a decision to make 61,000 Mozambican miners return home, Mintner said.

At the same time, he added, South Africa has been escalating its military attacks through the troops it employs in Mozambique, which are called the Mozambican National Resistance. The MNR, also known as Renamo,

was set up in 1977 by intelligence forces in the country of Rhodesia, (now called Zimbabwe), in order to stop Mozambicans from helping the Zimbabwe National Liberation Movement. When Robert Mugabe became president of Zimbabwe in 1980, South Africa took over sponsorship of Renamo, hoping it could help prolong South African regional hegemony by "destabilizing" the regime of Machel.

With South African support, Renamo has succeeded in killing thousands of Mozambicans, turning thousands more into refugees, and wrecking havoc with the economy, Mintner said. Nearly half the national budget now goes for defense, while Renamo destroys crops, schools, clinics and relief efforts, limits agricultural production and disrupts trade, he said.

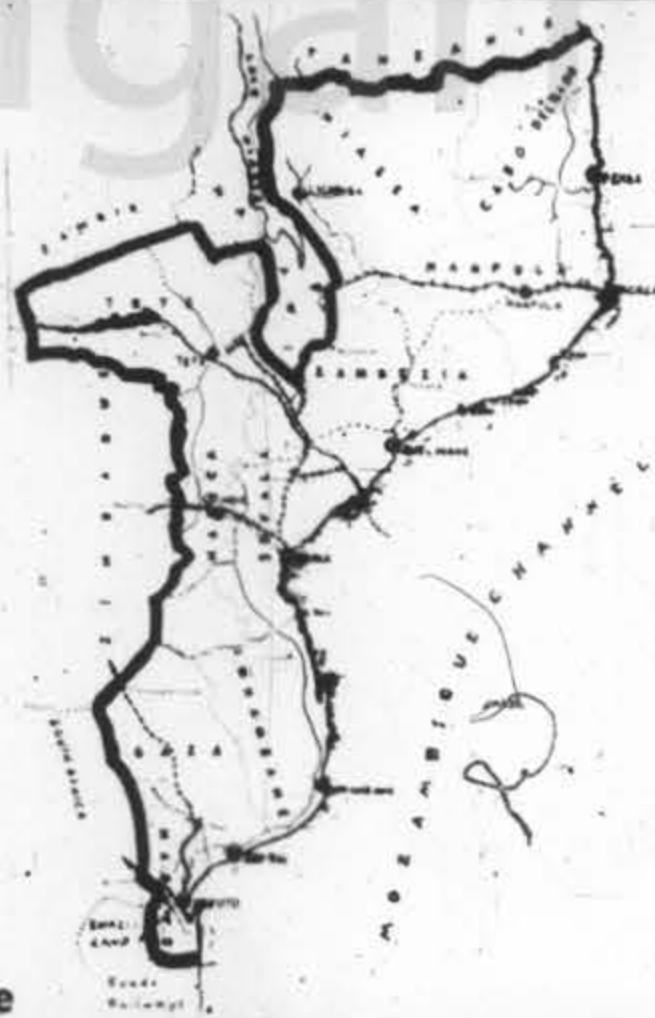
Mozambique, a country about twice the size of California with an estimated population of 14 million, has been at war since achieving political independence in 1975 against South Africa and Renamo, according to information released from the embassy.

There are four landlocked states along Mozambique's western border. For countries such as Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and especially Zimbabwe, access to Mozambique's railroads and seaports is vital. This is particularly true at this time when the frontline states are trying to reduce their dependence on South African goods and infrastructure so as to support the African National Congress in its struggle for majority rule. Thus, the railways in Mozambique have become a constant Renamo target, according to Luis Serapio, African studies and international relations professor at Howard.

Through Renamo, South Africa is forcing Zimbabwe to spend \$400,000 a day to keep 12 to 15,000 troops in Mozambique to help protect the railways leading to the port of Beira, according to Serapio. There are also



Former Mozambican president, Samora Machel dies in a suspicious plane crash Monday



Map of Mozambique

troops in Mozambique from Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia, Serapio said. "By forcing these countries to go to war to ensure their economic survival, South African aggression and apartheid are major causes of poverty and famine in the region," said Robert Edgar, ASRP South African historian.

Renamo, whose spokesmen have referred to Machel as "an obstacle to negotiation" and civil peace, now plan to step up its attacks in an ef-

fort to make the cost too high for Mozambique and its allies to endure. In this effort, they are already being supported by U.S. conservatives who have mounted a campaign to gain legitimacy and financial backing for the Mozambican "contras," according to Mintner.

"Now is the time," Mintner said, "not only for countries in southern Africa, but for everyone who is against apartheid to support Mozambique (against Renamo)."

Crisis maintained by S. African government

By Chinyere Emeruwa
Hilltop Staff Reporter

The South African government is using military and economic measures to maintain political crises in its neighboring states in order to preserve its dominance of other southern African countries, said Dr. Robert Edgar, professor of South African history at Howard during a seminar entitled "South Africa's Regional War," in the African Studies Center, Wednesday.

Edgar grouped the South African methods of destabilizing its neighbors into two groups, "hot and cold war."

In the "hot war" method, Edgar said, the South African government will take direct military actions against neighboring countries which will permit organizations fighting the Pretoria government to operate from within its borders. He illustrated that in 1983 and 1985, the South African National Congress attacked Lesotho, claiming reprisals for African National Congress' attacks against its country, he said.

Angola was similarly attacked in January of 1985, Edgar said, after the South African government had

claimed that the South West Africa's Peoples Organization had been operating from Angola's borders.

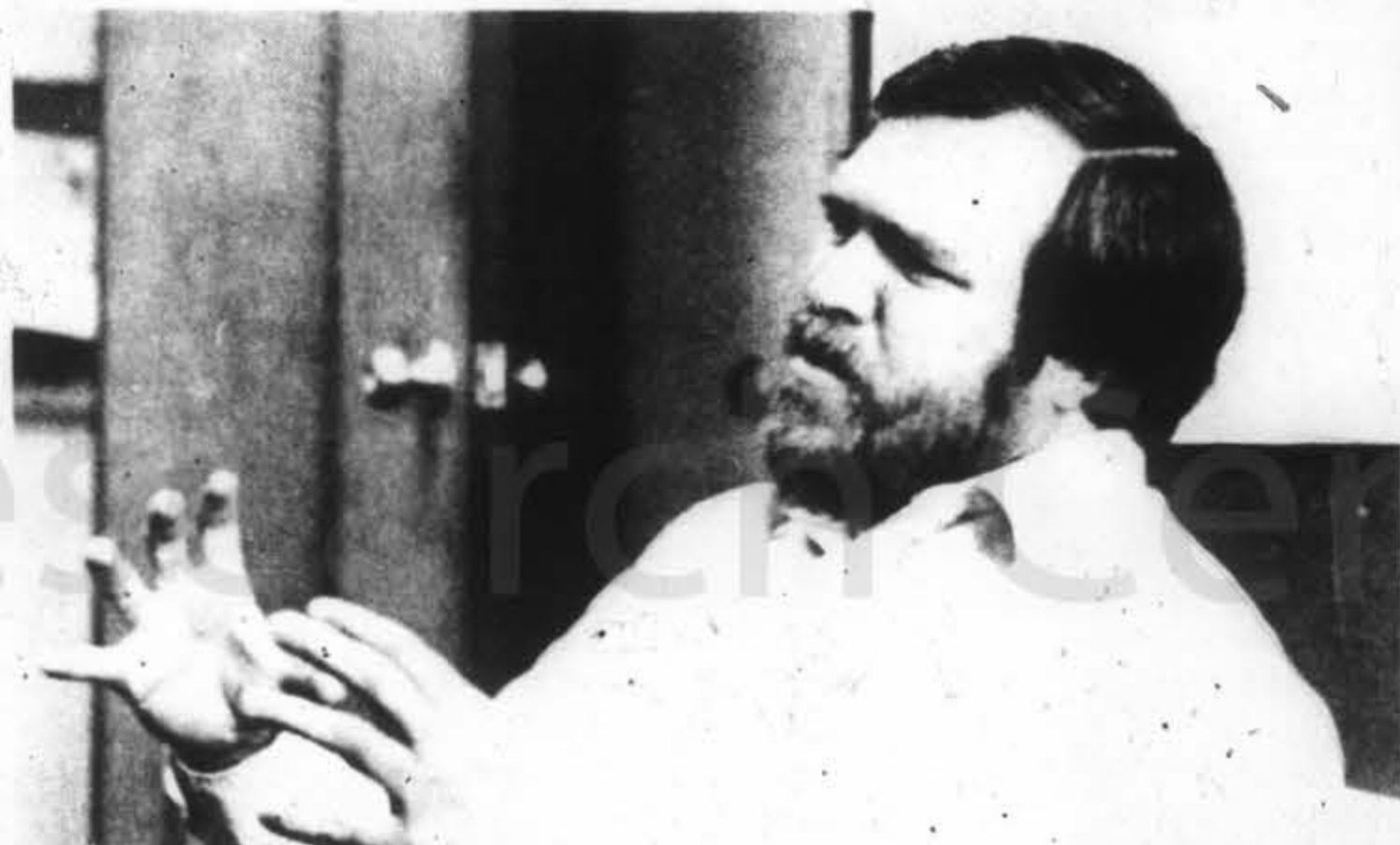
Furthermore, the South African government has attempted to maintain the political crises in most of the neighboring southern African states by pitting groups struggling for power against each other, he said.

Edgar said the South African government also promises the groups financial support. In return, it demands that the ANC be stopped from operating from the country should any of the sponsored groups come to power.

Pretoria has used its economic position to promote its dominance in the region, which Edgar called the "cold war."

In 1983, South Africa closed the seven border posts it has with Lesotho, creating massive unemployment for thousands of Lesotho migrant workers who work in South Africa's mines. Edgar said South Africa took the action to punish Lesotho for allowing the ANC to operate from its borders.

The action was also taken to force the migrant workers to demand the expulsion of the ANC from its territory to minimize their hardships.



Devi Cannon/The Hilltop

Dr. Robert Edgar discussed South Africa's aggression with neighboring states.

Collegiate model of United Nations convention held in New York City

Special to the Hilltop

Interested in the possibility of student movements bringing about worldwide social change, nearly two dozen Howard students and student representatives from over seventy different countries came together for the third CARP Convention of World Students in New York City last week.

In a college student version of the United Nations, world peace, problems in South Africa and the importance of higher education were a few of the topics debated in student forums, according to the CARP conference report.

Howard University's chairman of the department of African Studies, Dr. Sulayman Nyang, presented his views on the problems in South Africa during a symposium on the world's key trouble spots.

"I gave my assessment of South

Africa at the conference," Nyang said. By demonstrating that the only way to understand South Africa today is to look at the historical aspects of the country, Nyang received a student response that was "very enthusiastic and very concerned."

Dr. Richard Rubenstein, president of the Washington Institute, discussed the nature of the problem of drugs in society and how students could effectively bring about change.

"Drugs and students are a great concern throughout the country," Nyang said. Dr. Rubenstein tried to educate the students about their ethics on drugs in regard to certain religious concepts, he said.

CARP students, according to Nyang, are committed to religion as it promotes ethical and moral values.

One thousand of the international student delegates marched down 42nd street to rally in front of the U.N. building in a protest against in-

ternational drug trafficking, Oct. 14, according to the conference report. Calling for the U.N. to help end illegal drug trafficking, the students made a public declaration of independence from drugs.

Other conference activities focused on issues such as peace through service and the creation of an international student service corps.

Conference participants, coming from diverse ideological backgrounds, made the event an interesting microcosm of the globe, Nyang said.

"By bringing-together people from all over the world, people were given the vision that we are all the children of God. Although we may never agree ideologically, we do have the same moral base as human beings. It's important that students be given this kind of instruction because it is they who are the leaders of tomorrow," he said.

U.S. legislative economic sanctions have no short-term consequences

By David Abdulai
Hilltop Staff Reporter

The recent U.S. legislation imposing economic sanctions against South Africa will not have short-term consequences on the white minority regime but will hurt it in the long run, said an official of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

During an African Roundtable luncheon held at the Canterbury Hotel in Washington D.C., Tuesday, Pauline Baker, a senior associate at Carnegie Endowment, said, "South Africa will do all it can to bust sanctions." It will increase its imports through countries like Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Israel who are willing and eager trade partners, she said.

South Africa will encourage some of the industries to relocate in countries such as Lesotho and Swaziland which are not affected by the sanctions. Manufactured goods could therefore be easily sold back to South Africa because of the proximity, according to Baker.

In an effort to bust sanctions, which include a ban on new U.S. loans and investments and the prohibition of the importation of South

African minerals, the white minority regime will try to stifle the frontline states of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania who depend on South Africa for their transportation and communication needs, she said.

South Africa could even threaten to deport black migrant workers of neighboring countries out of the country or delay any shipment through its ports to the frontline states. South Africa could also pass the increase in cost of shipment caused by the new sanctions onto the frontline states, Baker said.

However, "sanctions should not be viewed as a one-way street," she stated. Any attempt by South Africa to stifle the frontline states will bring about economic cooperation among these states which form the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Countries (SADCC).

Viewed against the background that SADCC states account for 44 percent of trade with South Africa, this will hurt South Africa economically, she said.

Baker also said that with the fallen value of the rand, South Africa's currency, sanctions could help the SADCC states produce enough goods to compete with South African goods which will sell cheap in SADCC



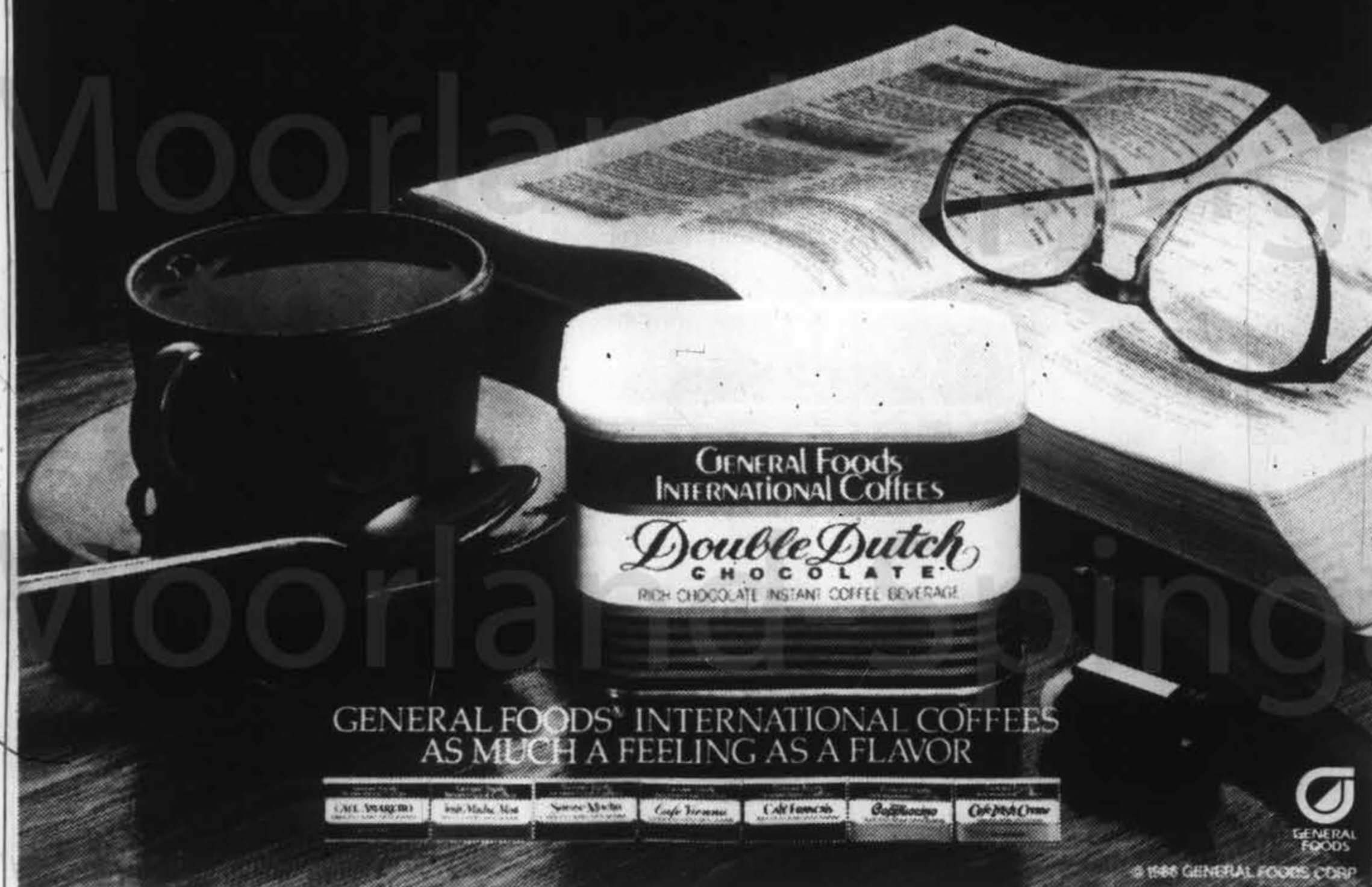
Pauline Baker lectures about sanctions.

states. This could cause South Africa to lose its strong trade monopoly in the region.

She said since South Africa's economy depends solely on trade, sanctions will hurt it as evident in the confession made by Prime Minister P.W. Botha last April that the oil embargo on South Africa between 1973-1984 cost South Africa 22 billion rand.

"Sanctions will hurt South Africa in the long run as a punishment for its refusal to end apartheid," Baker said.

How to highlight an evening.



For chocolate connoisseurs, General Foods® International Coffees has created new Double Dutch Chocolate. The incredibly chocolate coffee.

Editorials

M.L. King and Malcolm X: Religious prophets inspire a nation

A hustler turned statesman, a devout Muslim, completely unassuming, and terribly knowledgeable who could speak unspeakable, ugly truths—that was Malcolm X.

More than two decades after his death, the legacy and understanding of Malcolm X continues. The schools still will not teach about him, less to say that he is not a fit object of praise, and the children will continue in fear of him.

As leader of two organizations, Muslim Mosque, Inc. and the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Malcolm set in motion carefully thought out programs that truthful historians, in the future, will say challenged the foundations of the largely silent economic and political relations between western nations and Africa.

Fueled by his Islamic beliefs and support of "Black Nationalism" (ie. nation-building), Malcolm sought to encourage black people to gain complete control over the politics and economics of their own community.

Malcolm did not view blacks in America as American. He saw blacks as an oppressed nation within a nation. He saw the government and the institutions of this country as waging a continual war against black people, period: an economic war, educational war, cultural war, and physical war.

Characterized often and convincingly by the press as a violent man who preached the goodness of hate, Malcolm was never personally involved in any violence. Yet he once said, "If George Washington didn't get independence for this country non-

violently, and if Patrick didn't come up with a non-violent statement, and you taught me to look upon them as heroes, then it's time for you to realize that I have studied your history books well."

To Malcolm, the only hope was to make known that the problems of blacks in America was not a negro problem, but rather a human and world problem.

But Malcolm did not have the opportunity to fully implement his revelations. A sniper's bullet ended his journey Feb. 21, 1965. Hopefully his deadly blunt questions, stern face, and serious wit will not intimidate us too, never clearing the cobwebs of misunderstanding of a man who so obviously cared for us.

The name of Martin Luther King, Jr. conjures up as many different images as there are people who have studied his life. He is heralded for his philosophy of non-violence in seeking justice for oppressed people while he is cursed as an extremist bordering the subversive in his fight for Christian principles. Of all the analyses, it cannot be ignored that King was a man of eloquent deter-

mination who led the most massive and accomplishing crusade for human equality and dignity in this country.

Born the son of a Baptist minister on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, King became a theological scholar at an early age. He graduated from Morehouse College at 19.

In rapid succession, King completed a doctorate degree and assum-

ed his first pastorate in Montgomery, Alabama. While there, King headed the year-long boycott of the public bus system which set the stage for the forthcoming Civil Rights movement and he as its leader.

The ensuing period, from the boycott in 1956 to the March on Washington in 1963, witnessed King's transformation, propelling him from the local to the national arena. King led blacks in the drive to integrate everything from lunch counters to universities.

King's commitment to non-violence in pressing for the civil liberties of oppressed people won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Still, King and his followers were met with violence at every turn. But being on God's mission, King continued undeterred.

The power of the movement forced elected officials to the negotiating table. Soon the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, and the Housing Act of the mid-60's were passed.

As his fame grew, so too did King's agenda. He began commenting on economic and foreign policy issues especially those concerning Vietnam and third-world countries.

An assassin's bullet snubbed out his life April 4, 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee before he could make further contributions.

As one of the most scrutinized public figures of the century, by the lay public and government agencies like the F.B.I., King challenged the morality of the nation, always believing that Christ's teachings would end wars and racism. That was his dream.

By Any Means Necessary . . .



. . . I Have A Dream



Islam

Muslims regard Adam, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad, peace be upon them all, as Muslims and prophets of Islam. Muslim means one who submits to the will of Allah (or the one God) and Islam is that path.

Approximately 600 years after the preaching of Jesus, peace be upon him (pbuh), Muhammad Ibn Abdullah (pbuh), came teaching the same message of the prophets that preceded him. The Holy Qu'ran was revealed to Muhammad (pbuh) and was committed to memory by his followers and canonized in Arabic language during his lifetime. The Torah, the Psalms and the gospel are books from Allah, however, they have been changed to serve man's own designs. For example, there is only one version of the Qu'ran, which to be authentic must be written in Arabic, letter for letter without change.

Ali Mazrui noted in the PBS series "The Africans," that Arabia and Africa were partially separated by means of natural cataclysms and the construction of the Suez Canal. And if not for the manipulation by Western, Anti-African/Muslim and capitalist forces, the part of the world in which Islam, Christianity and Judaism were founded could be considered part of Africa.

The belief in one supreme God was not new to Africans when Islam spread through Africa during the seventh Century A.D. and was propagated by trade and the voluntary adoption of Islam by progressive African leaders who realized the merits of Islam. The Qu'ran teaches that there can be no compulsion in religion. Many great African Muslim civilizations where built such as Timbuktu, Mali, Songhai, Mandingo and others both north and south of the Sahara. Most African Muslims after conversion submitted to Allah and thrived, while still others foolishly chose to submit to Arabism and were exploited.

Some African Muslims such as Mansa Abubakari Muhammad, the Mandingo Empire and others took to the seas navigating the Atlantic to the western hemisphere hundreds of years prior to the voyages of Columbus. It is interesting to note that there is no historical evidence of attempts at conquest during the journeys of these pre-Columbian Muslim pioneers.

During the European Dark Ages the Moors (African Muslims) entered Spain 711 AD under the leadership of Gen. Tarik Ibn Sa'id. The introduction of the arts and sciences elevated by Islam gave birth to the European

Renaissance. Muslim rule ended formally in 1485, yet its influences are still prevalent as evidenced in the architecture of Spain (ie. the Alhambra) and the Mediterranean.

Pirates during the declining Moorish rule in Europe took the seas looking for alternatives to trading with their African Muslim neighbors to the south. It is well documented that Columbus got his information about the Americas from African Muslims of the Mandingo nation.

During the heaviest period of the trans-atlantic slave trade, over 90 percent of the Africans were stolen from the Sene-Gambia region which today even after the fall of French colonialism has remained 99.9 percent Muslim. Near the close of the slave trade, the captains' log books discouraged taking Muslims for slaves, due to their determination to submit only to their God, Allah.

Since the Africans arrival on these shores they have attempted to regain the glory of their African past. Some have chosen the straight path of Islam and others have chosen to imitate some of the trappings of Islam devoid of its substance. Despite this fact the nine to 15 million Muslims born in America believe in the universal teachings and practices of Islam. Islamics believe that Islam is the first and the final religion.

Islam is a logical way of life and can be substantiated by historical and scientific research. It's a total system of behavior and not just a belief. It is a guide to the day to day interactions between all people. The Qu'ran is like the text and the example of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) is the sample problems which have been worked. Scholarship is a requisite part of being Muslim for the Qu'ran states "IQRAA..." READ... in the name of your LORD.

All true Muslims live by these five pillars; belief in Allah (that he is one, with no partners or associates), charity, the five prayers at prescribed times, fasting for the month of Ramadan and Hajj or Pilgrimage to Mecca. Prophets have been sent from Allah since the dawn of mankind, but the Holy Qu'ran teaches that Islam is the first and last religion.

Prophets have been sent from Allah since the dawn of humankind to each race and people. Muslims believe the Qu'ran is the final revelation and Muhammad (pbuh), the last prophet and perfect example for all humanity.

A historical perspective

Christianity, which today claims over one billion followers, began humbly in Palestine shortly after the death of Jesus Christ (30 A.D.). Most people scoffed at the claims that in Jesus the Messiah or "anointed one" God had revealed himself unto man. What is important though is that a small number of first century Jewish-Christians, called disciples, did believe this strongly and it was their unwavering devotion to these beliefs that inspired them to "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you..." (Matthew 28: 19-20) Jesus instructed them.

The disciples did as Jesus commanded and ventured into many nations often times risking their lives to zealously teach and expand the principles that Jesus had proclaimed: "... and when they had called the apostles, and beaten them, they commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus and let them go. And they departed from the presence of the council rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name. And daily in the temple and in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ (Acts 5: 40 - 42)."

However, intransigence persisted among many listeners especially among the Roman emperors who ruled the known world during the early Christian era and who recognized Christianity as an outlawed religion. It was not until Constantine, the Roman Emperor, was Christianity considered a legalized religion in 311 A.D. With his declaration it became the legal religion of the Roman Empire and now unhindered spread like wildfire throughout the world. Although it claimed followers in Greece, Syria, Northern Africa, and so forth, Christianity made its major impact in Europe.

At the heart of Christianity is the conscious awareness of God as Creator, provider, Father, shepherd, healer and more. Christianity is based on the principles of love, hope, and faith in Jesus Christ the Son of God. Jesus said in the bible, which is the basis of the Christian's belief, that the Father sent Him to redeem the world from sin.

The bible states that God "... so greatly loved and dearly prized the world that He gave up His only-begotten (unique) Son, so that whoever believes in (trusts, clings to, relies on) him shall not perish - come to destruction.

Christianity

be lost - but have eternal (everlasting) life. For God did not send the Son into the world in order to judge - to reject, to condemn, to pass sentence on - the world; but that the world might find salvation and be made safe and sound through Him (St. John 3: 16, 17)."

In Christianity, the principles of hope and faith that Jesus taught go hand in hand when referring to man's redemption from sin. While on earth Jesus said, "... most solemnly I tell you, that unless a person is born again (a spiritual rebirth) he cannot ever see - know, be acquainted with (and experience) - the kingdom of God (St. John 3:3)."

Christians believe through the bible that one can be born again if "... you acknowledge and confess with your lips that Jesus is Lord and in your heart believe (adhere to, trust in and rely on the truth) that God raised Him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart a person believes (adheres to, trusts in and relies on Christ) and so is justified (declared righteous, acceptable to God), and with the mouth he confesses - declares openly and speaks out freely his faith - and confirms his salvation (Romans 10: 9, 10)."

The principles of faith and hope are necessary to make that confession substantial to God. The bible teaches that faith is believing in God who is unseen and His word, the gospel preached by Christ, and actively applying the word to one's life.

"For it is by free grace (God's unmerited favor) that you are saved (delivered from judgment and made partakers of Christ's salvation) through (your) faith. And this (salvation) came not through your own striving - but it is the gift of God (Ephesians 2:8)."

In biblical times Jesus' teachings, which called for a re-orientation of ideas and values, was considered revolutionary and threatened the interests of those in authority. The Christian church is an extension of Jesus' teachings which continued after he arose and ascended into heaven and sat on the right-hand side of God's throne, followers believe.

Life on the Hill

Mustering the courage to trust one's own instincts and the security to rely upon one's own judgement, is surely one of the scariest moments for burgeoning teenagers or experimenting young adults to face.

The call of society to conform sometimes causes confusion when we try to balance an accepted behavioral action among our social group that conflicts with our own personal sense of morality.

Allowing the crowd to dictate one's behavior becomes the easiest and coolest philosophy to follow leaving even the most formidable college student fearful and unsure of the best choice to make.

But until one can stand one's ground, alone if need be, and set the agenda and parameters by which one's life will be governed, one can never hope to know the gratification, peace, and security derived from self-determination.

Knowing one's limits and demanding that others respect them can make the difference. The choice can literally characterize a life of self-actualization versus self-destruction. Drug addiction and alcoholism have provided probably the most striking and recent examples.

Adolescents, teenagers, and young adults in a struggle to know themselves and be accepted fall prey to the temptations of drug and alcohol abuse. The issue has been a national concern for quite some time. But the solution now stresses drug prevention instead of rehabilitation. While it is a proper adjustment, the



means of implementation is no less faulty than the original cure.

How odd it seems that many of these people on the vanguards of the movement are often prototypes for the principal residents at Betty Ford's center. In fact, they have made it chic. If one wants to make the cover of a national magazine, the procedure is simple: check into a drug rehabilitation clinic, lose some weight, spike your hair, and tell people about the transformation.

These are the people who rushed down to Congress booing and hissing for records to carry ratings and for others to be outlawed completely. Then when that proposition met fiery opposition, they whizzed around to insist that professional athletes take mandatory drug tests.

The lasting solution rests in providing our children with a carefully constructed and reinforced set of values. Upon maturity, children must rely upon their own morals and virtues to steer them through life,

avoiding the pitfalls and downfalls. Parents become a secondary source to be consulted for perspective and experience.

And this explanation is not to sound cold or callous. It is to offer some insight as to what youths, who are vulnerable and searching for an identity, actually do as opposed to what parents hope or expect them to do.

But alas, as the growing teenager or young adult, life's decisions, good or bad, ultimately become your own. You live with the results even if the group has exerted significant influence.

One can still maintain ties to a group that fulfills one's needs without assuming every characteristic of that group if one clearly defines one's limits. Groups that ignore one's judgments and persist should be abandoned. True friends would understand.

Because of the risks, a responsibility of this magnitude shouldn't be taken lightly. Consider the viewpoints of others, but, in the end, be totally resolved to and comfortable with the choice. I don't promise that this attitude will make you the most popular person of the group, but I guarantee that you will be one of its most admired and respected.

James S. Mullins
Editorial Editor

Letters

I am writing to those Howardites who are serious about improving the world. How unrealistic, some say, to think that a single person can make a difference in this afflicted world. But those of you who believe in the power of people to remedy world problems believe, as Alpha Kappa Alpha believes, that group work—pure, directed, sweaty, and persistent—can and does move mountains.

All over the world people are hungry. Howard students, what part can we play in alleviating hunger? Well, we can fast, that's right, fast so that others may eat.

Tonight at eight a prayer vigil will be held on campus at the flagpole to mark the commencement of the fast. Anyone who wishes to join the fast at this time is more than welcome. On Sunday we will break the fast at a small brunch in the Blackburn Gallery at 2 p.m.

The proceeds will go to Africare and S.O.M.E. (So Others Might Eat), two non-profit organizations that send food and medical aid to Africa.

Now is the time to throw down those forks and fast for the cause. This weekend the ladies of Alpha Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. challenge you to get serious about attacking world hunger.

Gayle Danley,
Alpha Chapter
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

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All letters-to-the-editor should be typed and double-spaced, and no longer than 400 words. The deadline for letters is Monday at 5 p.m. Letters for publication should be addressed: The Hilltop, 2217 Fourth Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20059.

The opinions expressed on the editorial page of *The Hilltop* do not necessarily reflect the opinions of Howard University, its administration, the Hilltop Board or the student body.

Careers



Howard alumni

Achievement, service and dedication personified

Third in a four part series.

By J. Lloyd Jackson & Kimberly S. Wright
Hilltop Staff Reporters

"Because Howard has the only School of Pharmacy in the area it makes us more visible, and it is extremely important that we survive," said Gloria Nichols, instructor/coordinator of continuing professional education for the School of Pharmacy.

Pharmacy and other practicing pharmacists. "It is important to help them (pharmacists) maintain competence in their field of studies," Nichols added.

According to Nichols, a 1972 graduate from the School of Pharmacy, "It is nice to be on the faculty with members that taught you." She readily admits however, that when she entered Howard in 1968 she did not envision herself as a faculty member.

After graduating Nichols worked

"My job is challenging as well as satisfying," Nichols said, "because continuing education is very competitive coordinators have to make people aware that they need it."

Nichols a native of Loris, South Carolina, came to Howard with plans to return home after earning her degree.

She said, "I was always an advocate of people acquiring knowledge and skills and taking them back home. Each year I ask myself when are you going home... and I keep getting deeper and deeper in the Washington Community."

When she attended Howard according to Nichols, "getting the world straight was as high a priority to us as getting an education."

After a moment's reflection she added "probably getting the world straight was the biggest priority. Our conviction was such that if governmental and school policies and actions were in conflict with our morals and ideology then we would be willing to march to protest these actions."

Because of the high degree of social awareness and activism in the 60s and 70s, many people postponed beginning a family and other personal goals Nichols said. As a result, "graduates who postponed higher education are now returning to college. Now they (former students) are into self-actualization."

Putting off getting married and starting a family in order to advance her career Nichols said, "began as a conscious effort and then whenever I might have wanted to cut it (her career) I was always too far into it. Today women are not necessarily delaying starting a family," she said.

Nationally, Nichols believes that women's roles have changed significantly. A few years ago women comprised one or two percent of the School of Pharmacy's graduating class. "Today, women comprise 54 percent of the 1986 graduating class," according to Nichols.

While in college, Nichols was active in a number of organizations including helping to form the National Student Pharmaceutical Association and the School of Pharmacy Student Council.

After college she served as president of the Washington, D.C. Pharmaceutical Association, president of the School of Pharmacy Alumni Association and chairman of the Pharmacy Action Committee, which

is a liaison committee developed by the School of Pharmacy Alumni Association. Nichols is also an active member of Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington.

According to Nichols, one of her greatest and most satisfying accomplishments was helping to develop and implement the Chauncey T. Cooper Scholarship Fund in memory of the first Dean of Howard's School of Pharmacy. The Scholarship Fund, developed to sponsor students pursuing doctoral studies at Howard's School of Pharmacy, is in its first year.

Nichols advises students to be goal-oriented. "Set your goals and decide how you're going to get there," she said. Goals may change; however, a plan of action is not something that cannot be changed. "The most important thing," she added, "is to get out of Howard with a degree."

"What is the moment is not real," said Nichols when asked about the personality conflict that occasionally occurs between teachers and students.

"Even though sometimes instructors could be more sensitive, some of them will never be... who says you have to be?" said Nichols.

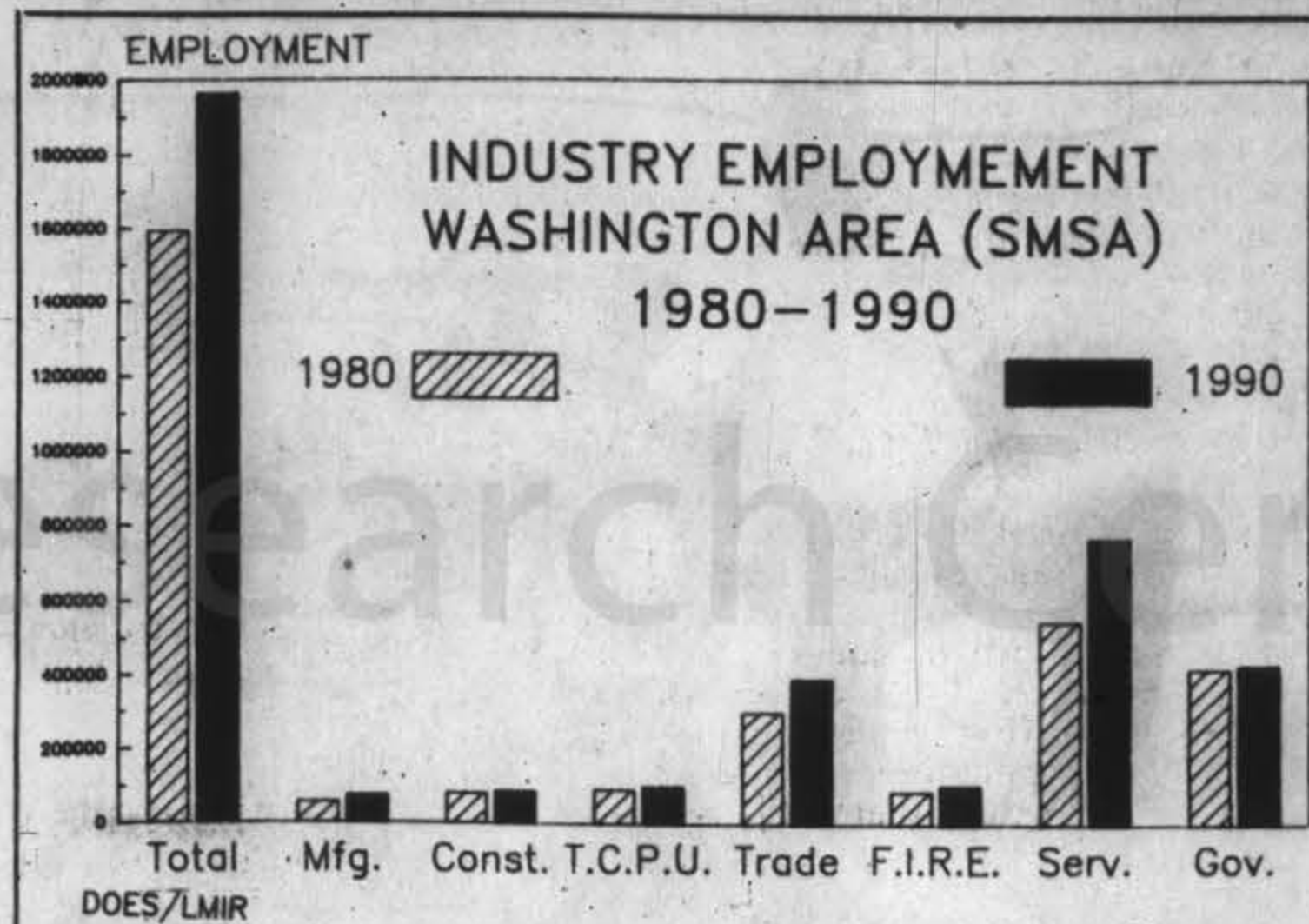
"The responsibility to graduate is the students' and they have to ensure that they do what is necessary to graduate without allowing a personality conflict to get in their way," she added.



Karin D. Berry, H.U. 1979 yearbook picture.

Karin D. Berry is an example of professional success. Berry is the local slot editor for *The Evening Sun* newspaper in Baltimore, Maryland. She received her bachelors degree in

Continued on page 9



Professional groups foresee growth rate rise

By Jennifer Hamilton
Hilltop Staff Reporter

According to the Washington Area Department of Employment, by the year 1990 professional and technical groups are expected to exceed the number of clerical workers to become the largest groups of employment in the nation's capital.

The growth rate for these occupational groups, is projected to be second only to the service industry, which places the rate 2.3 percent above the average growth rate in this area.

The service industry, the number one growth industry, is projected to grow at an annual rate of 4.0 percent. This occupational group, includes hotels, personal services, business services, health services, legal services, and educational services.

Within this group hotels and other lodges are expected to grow the fastest at a rate of 5.5 percent. Business, health, and legal services are the second fastest growing groups with a projected average growth rate of 4.1 percent respectively.

By the year 1990 the Department of Labor expects employment prospects to have improved the least for occupations in the federal sector. Of all government occupations, state and local public administration will grow at a maximum rate of 1.1 percent.

Professional and technical workers are expected to account for 27.2 percent, compared to 25.6 percent in the clerical sector, or 26,580 of all job openings.

Within this group, systems analysts

will offer the second largest number of jobs. The outlook is also very favorable for elementary and secondary school teachers as 1990 approaches due to the expected substantial increase in population under the age of sixteen.

In the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, banking will experience the fastest single growth rate in the Washington area averaging 2.3 percent. However, these industries will experience a growth rate below the occupational average, realizing a growth rate of only 1.8 percent. Future job-seekers are advised by the Department of Employment to consider the fact that the growth rate alone does not reflect the number of job openings in any particular field.

A summary of employment (by occupation) reveals that the largest number of individuals work as teachers, engineers, life and physical scientists, medical workers and clinical lab technicians, library assistants and librarians, systems analysts, lawyers, managers, accountants and social scientists.

This summary reflects occupations which account for 1.0 percent or more, of all occupations which will employ at least 20,000 individuals by the year 1990.

College students and other future job seekers are advised to examine economic profiles and trends when considering their futures according to the Department of Employment.

Based on projected employment trends a significantly large number of job openings in the Washington area, by the year 1990, will require college graduates.

Recruiters take on career hopefuls

By Stanley Bivins
Hilltop Staff Reporter

In the Office of Careers Planning and Placement recruiters from numerous corporations are interviewing Howard students and choosing the most qualified applicants during the annual on-campus employment recruitment session, which began October 14.

Wilfred A. Kenney, Jr., a program manager at Xerox in New York City, and Ron W. Johnson, supervisor at Exxon in Houston, said that the majority of the students being chosen were graduating seniors.

"The first task to be performed before an interview is filling out the necessary applications," said Henrietta Duncan, associate director in the Office of Career Planning and Placement.

"The applications can be attained from this office, and they must be filled out and returned no later than October 31," she stressed.

Duncan said a resume is very

important because it acquaints the interviewer with the students' background and experience. She added, "Workshops are held every Tuesday and Thursday in the Office of Career Planning and Placement for the benefit of writing resumes and sharing interviewing skills."

To be fully prepared for the interview, Kenny said "A student should be well rested, have a knowledge of the company so that the interview can be intelligently enacted, bring a fact sheet and a resume."

According to the recruiters, there are certain criteria they look for in applicants. They look for applicants with good GPA's, ability to speak effectively, interpersonal skills maturity, one on one communication ability, enthusiasm, confidence, and willingness to excel.

"The ability to communicate verbally can be more effective than any other criteria" said Kennedy. "I advice students to take as many communication courses as possible to get ahead

in any field," he added.

On a typical day, each recruiter interviews 8 or 12 applicants, and sometimes more. One of the greatest problems the recruiters said is students asking wrong questions.

"The candidate should ask questions that deal with the health of the company, training, summer internships, summer jobs, competition, advance degree placement, and of course more," said Johnson.

"The candidate should sell him or herself," he continued. Kennedy and Johnson suggested tips to strengthen applicants' interviewing skills. Both recruiters agree that one of the biggest mistakes candidates make in answering questions is answering questions not asked.

Recruitment is also being done for summer interns for juniors and sophomores, and regular summer jobs for any college student.

Interested students should visit the Office of Career Planning and Placement for recruitment information.

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On-Campus Interviews

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-For Your Jobs-

By Tuanda Ward
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Mobil is looking for a select group of minority college sophomores to join their sophomore program. The group of sophomores will have the opportunity to spend March 23-28 with the company.

The internship offers a \$1000 scholarship, summer internship, week at Mobil in New York City, and guidelines on education requirements and interviewing techniques.

To apply, complete the data sheet and essay available at the Careers Planning and Placement office. For complete details, contact Ms. Duncan in Room 204 in the C.B. Powell Building.

Ethics Resource Center has openings for full or part-time interns, graduate and undergraduate, to work with

the Communications Director. Classifications: an English, Journalism or Communications, with major writing experience, and an ability to type or to use word processor. Contact Robert Biesenbach, Communications Director, at 223-3411.

The Dallas Times Herald has several internships available to students who have completed their sophomore and junior years, and students who will graduate by May or June 1987.

All internships last 12 weeks and students are paid a weekly salary. To apply, candidates must send a cover letter, resume, and at least 15 writing samples from previous internship to: Dallas Times Herald Summer Internship Coordinator, Fourth Floor, 1101 Pacific Avenue, Dallas, Texas 7502

Advanced undergraduates and graduating seniors are invited to apply for the Preprofessional and Research/Professional Aide Traineeships offered by the Institute of Clinical Training and Research of the Devereux Foundations.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old and with broad academic background, including statistics, research methodology and basic computer skills.

Applications are available from: Dr. Henry Platt, Devereux Foundation, Institute of Clinical Training and Research, 19 S. Waterloo Rd. Box 400, Devon, Pa. 19333-0400

Tempo



D.C.'s Junkyard Band

Striving to be top of the 'heap'

By Darryl F. Claggett, Jr.
Hilltop Staff Reporter

A long, long, time ago (the summer of 1980) somewhere in Southeast Washington, D.C. (the Barry Farms gov't housing project), there was a group of young aspiring musicians.

These young aspiring musicians decided to get together and form a band. The combination of their neighborhood and their unusual instruments helped the group to become known as the Barry Farms Junkyard Band. Utilizing cans, plastic pails, bottles, milk crates, whistles, toy trumpets, tamborines and cowbells, the Junkyard Band introduced a new sound of music called "junk funk," their special brand of go-go music.

They began their road to success by playing in the local housing projects, then moving on to area playgrounds, high schools, malls, clubs and eventually various street corners in downtown D.C. By 1984, the band was quite popular and had even made a cameo appearance in the motion pic-

ture "D.C. Cab." Shortly thereafter, the Junkyard Band played in concert with the Dead Kennedys, Richard Hell and the Voidoids, Fishbone (local comedian Tommie Davidson's group), the Beastie Boys, Run-DMC and the Fat Boys.

Under the leadership of their three managers, Perry Feigenbaum, Derrick McCrae and former Howard University graduate and Campus Pal, Maurice (b.k.a. "Mo"). Shorter, the group was quickly on its way to success. In order to be an all around success, each member of the Junkyard Band is required to do well in school and at home, to be equipped with a foul-free mouth and of course to have their mothers' permission to join.

Well as the story goes, the eight members of the Junkyard Band, ranging in age from 11 to 17, were on their way to the top. Michael Strong, (a lead singer), Steve "Bugs" Hermon (rapper), Willie "The Heavy One" Gaston (drummer), David Ellis (toy trumpet and vocals), Daniel Baker (keyboards), Shelton Watkins

(keyboards and percussion), Vernell Powell (bongos and junk), and Robert "Footloose" Smith (junk) were discovered by 23-year-old Rick Rubin, the co-chairman and founder of Def Jam Records, who had previously produced records for Run-DMC, LL Cool J, the Beastie Boys and Slayer.

The Junkyard Band was eventually signed with Def Jam Records and made their debut with their 12-inch single "The Word," which describes the plight of America's poor, farmers and students—all who are victims of federal budget cuts. The flip side of "The Word," features another medium up-tempo tune "Sardines."

Our story ends with a dream come true for eight young and talented local musicians. And of course two moovin' and groovin' bumpin' fresh singles recently made available in your area record stores. It seems one good moral to this story is to save your junk. Who knows maybe you'll have a moovin' and groovin', bumpin' fresh single too!



The Junkyard Band, masters of the Junk Funk sound, is one of D.C.'s most popular bands

'Dead' shows life under apartheid

By Sonya Y. Ramsey
Hilltop Staff Reporter

It seems that reports of violence and oppression appear almost daily in the media concerning South Africa. But the protests of South Africa's blacks are not only reported in the newspapers or on television—they are conveyed through the arts.

Excerpts from Athol Fugard's moving play, *Sizwe Bansi Is Dead*, an Encore Theatre presentation held on October 20 at the National Theater, describes the painful struggle of blacks existing under an apartheid regime.

Encore Theatre Company began in 1982 when several students from Howard, American, George Washington Universities and the University of the District of Columbia, along with people from the community, got together and formed Encore Theatre Company.

"Encore was formed by people who love theater but also wanted to provide a forum for showcasing the talents of blacks as writers, performers and producers," said Howard graduate Guy Witcher, director of *Sizwe Bansi Is Dead*.

Some 150 people attended the sometimes humorous but often-times biting play in the cozily packed Helen Hayes Gallery of the National Theater. The 50-minute excerpt from the award-winning play entranced the audience and evoked a thunderous round of applause.

The small cast, consisting of two sole characters, Buntu, portrayed by Keith Fulwood and Sizwe Bansi, portrayed by Michael Greene, adds familiarity, creating a bond with the audience and the cast.

In the opening of the play, Sizwe Bansi has left his South African village, his wife Nowetu and their children, in search for work in viola-



Keith Fulwood and Michael Greene in a scene from Athol Fugard's play *Sizwe Bansi Is Dead*.

tion of the pass laws. After one clash with the police, who have ordered him to leave town, Sizwe is sent to hide from the police at the home of Buntu. After an evening in New Brighton, Buntu devises a scheme to help Sizwe avoid the police.

Fulwood as, the character of Buntu, gives an expressive performance as a man who feels that there is no true dignity for the blacks in South Africa as long as they are under a racist regime.

While Greene, in his portrayal of Sizwe, screamed to the audience "I am a man!", his character is hoping that the whites in South Africa will someday realize that fact also.

From attending *Sizwe Bansi Is Dead* one could gain insight into the everyday lives of black South Africans. We learn that they are restricted to certain areas and that passbooks or identification booklets symbolize the control white people have over their lives.

Encore Theatre's production has also won various competitions and awards, including the Eastern States Community Theater Festival Competition held on May 4, 1986. Fulwood won as Best Actor and Witcher won as Best Director.

Abbott shakes pop world with potential

By Daniel B. Sparks
Hilltop Staff Reporter

At first glance, the face on the front cover of Gregory Abbott's debut album "Shake You Down," might be mistaken for that of another fledgling singer, Phillip Michael Thomas. Although there is certainly a passing resemblance between the friends, once one listens to Abbott's release on the Columbia label, the similarities end. Abbott's music ability leaves Thomas far behind.

The album, which features eight original songs written, arranged and performed by Abbott, demonstrates his wide range of artistic inspiration and vocal talent.

The album's title cut, "Shake You Down," which (along with a video) hit the airwaves recently, can be considered to be another song from the "I-love-you-madly-baby-let's-go-to-Malibu" genre made popular by the likes of Peabo Bryson and Teddy Pendergrass.

At times the background vocals tend to overpower Abbott. Although he does have a strikingly clear voice, it lacks depth and occasionally lapses into an irritating whine.

The album's first cut, "I Got The Feelin' (It's Over)" reminds one of an old Chi-Lites song or some early Jackson 5, and is an excellent display of his voice without him being drowned out by the backing vocals.



Gregory Abbott produced, wrote and arranged all of the songs on his new LP, *Shake You Down*.

In all, it is a good song with lyrics that would make a great love letter. "Say You Will," "Magic," and "Wait Until Tomorrow" are the other noteworthy cuts which make up the heart of the album. These are the songs that one will play over and over or hum during trigonometry, to the chagrin of the professor, who was raised on Nat King Cole.

According to Abbott in an interview he gave on the locally-taped television talk show "Panorama," the album and the tour have been well-accepted abroad and similar success is expected in the states.

Columbia Records' large financial and creative investment in Abbott are strong indications of their belief in his potential to become a gold mine. With the way that Gregory Abbott can croon, coupled with his green eyes and boy-next-door looks and demeanor, Columbia just may be right.

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Mellon Bank

Howard alumni

From page 7

print journalism from Howard University's School of Communications in 1979. One year later she received a masters degree from the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University.

Before going to *The Evening Sun* Berry worked as a copy editor for the *Macon Telegraph* in Georgia. She has written a number of freelance articles for *Black Enterprise*, *Essence*, and *Savvy* magazines.

As local slot editor for *The Evening Sun*, Berry has numerous responsibilities. She receives articles from copy editors, checks them for incorrect grammar, punctuation, spelling, clarifies stories, then polishes them for final publication. Berry is also the editor of the Metro and financial pages of the paper.

Berry believes that attending a minority institution boosts the self esteem of black students. The students have a sense of pride.

"At Howard you're just another student. You're not singled out because of your race," she added. You could meet people from all over the country and from Third World nations. There's no place like it.

According to Berry, attending Northwestern University's graduate school was a "culture shock." Berry said although the professional preparation was superb, she witnessed a number of racial injustices.

"Those things would not have happened at Howard," she added. The Medill School of Journalism challenged its students to see if they could survive the rigorous curriculum and the responsibilities of a (journalism) career, she stated.

Berry enjoys her work with *The Sun* and hopes to be an Assistant City Editor. She is a member of The American Business Women's Association and is co-liaison to colleges and universities for the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

As co-liaison, Berry encourages students to attend workshops, and job fairs to assist them in securing employment with newspapers.

Berry has conducted editing and layout workshops for *The Hilltop* and helps encourage Howard students to apply for summer internships, and to attend a journalism job fair scheduled for next month.

According to Berry, opportunities for minorities in the media have increased since she graduated six years ago.

She has not forgotten the rampant competition for employment and ad-

vancement in the communications field, she adds "You must be aggressive (because) 'That's the only way you can make it.'"

Journalism students should write regularly to acquire experience she said. "Go out and get published."

Berry was a junior when she first published an article in *Essence*. When she graduated she had already published three free-lance stories.

She also advises students to accomplish as much as possible while in college. "Get an internship, work for the school paper, write as often as you can, get feedback from your professors, follow up on your contacts, and read daily publications."

She stressed the importance of contacts. "I kept every card I ever got. Keep in touch with your contacts, let them know what you're doing."

Contacts can be very beneficial to the future journalist, the Howard alumnus said. She also advises prospective graduates not to become discouraged by the competition or overwhelmed with the challenges that may confront them.

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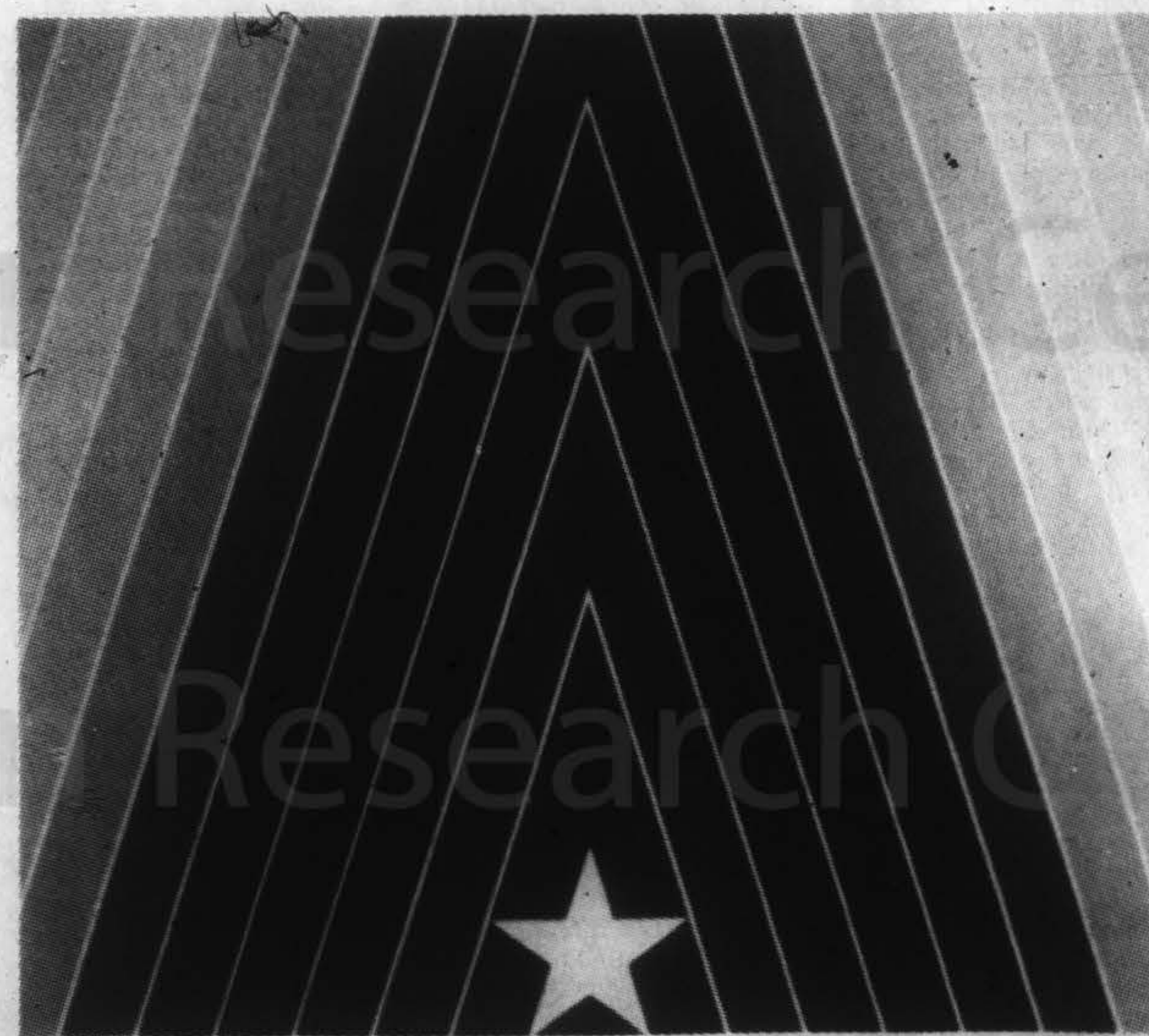
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The poster design should illustrate and include this year's theme, "Small Business: America's Growth Industry." The wording, "U.S. Small Business Week, May 10-16, 1987 must also appear. The poster should be designed in no more than two colors on white paper, measuring 16" x 20".

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TIME

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Sports



Reed, Bison do it again ... but A&T awaits

By Stanley R. Verrett
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Harvey Reed turned in another outstanding performance, rushing for 186 yards on 20 carries and two touchdowns to lead the Bison to their second consecutive victory, a 28-13 win over Virginia State University at Petersburg, Va.

The Bison, whom Reed helped to a 36-7 victory over Winston-Salem State last week, now stand at 3-3. This is Howard's best start since the 6-4 season of 1981. The Trojans are now 4-3.

Reed's two scores came on a 19-yard run early in the second half and a 50-yarder midway through the fourth quarter, immediately after the Bison had halted a Trojan drive on fourth down with two yards to go from the VSU 49-yard line. That touchdown put the Bison up 28-7 and sealed the win.

"I think that was the turning point in the game," said Bison head coach Willie Jeffries.

The Bison led 6-0 at halftime, but penetrated VSU territory throughout the first half and repeatedly came up empty. The touchdown came on a 15-yard pass play from Lee Debose to Derrick Faison. John Harvell, who had a miserable afternoon placekicking, missed the extra point. Harvell also failed on field goal attempts of 32 and 34 yards during the first half.

Jeffries said that he felt Harvell's problems were due to a lack of concentration brought on by the pressure of playing in front of Harvell's hometown fans. Harvell, a freshman, was a high school standout from the Tidewater area in Virginia.

Reed's initial score, at the 12:47

mark of the third quarter, marked the second time in as many weeks that the Bison have hopped from the locker room to the scoreboard after the half. It gave the Bison a 12-0 lead, and Debose's completion to Faison on the two-point conversion made it 14-0.

Virginia State put together their only sustained drive of the afternoon on their next possession. The drive, which covered 71 yards on 14 plays, ended with a two-yard touchdown run by Daniel Boynton. That narrowed the Bison lead to 14-7.

An interception by James Moore at the VSU 32 led to another Bison score, a two-yard run by John Davis. Moore's interception was the biggest play in a day full of big plays for the freshman defensive tackle. Moore, who added three tackles and two sacks, was named the defensive player-of-the-game and the MEAC Rookie of the Week.

"He played an exceptional game," Jeffries said.

The Trojans added a touchdown with two seconds remaining in the game to provide the final margin of victory.

Jeffries said that adjustments that Reed has made have been the difference in his performance as of late. "He's not looking for holes before he turns on the burners, he's turning on the burners and just hoping that the holes will be there," Jeffries said.

Jeffries, who expressed some concern last week after Reed injured a knee while blocking during the WSSU game, said that the injury was not a severe one, and that Reed simply healed quickly.

"I thought he was hurt worse than he was," Jeffries said.



V.S.U. defender breaks up pass attempt intended for Curtis Chappell.

Ernest McAllister

By Stanley R. Verrett
Hilltop Staff Reporter

Riding high on the momentum of two straight wins, the Bison will face their sternest test of the 1986 season tomorrow when the North Carolina A&T State Aggies visit Greene Stadium here on campus in an important Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference match-up.

The Aggies come into the game undefeated with six wins to their credit, and with two weeks rest. In their last game, they defeated Mississippi Valley State 20-14. They are off to their best start in the school's history. The Bison have beaten Virginia State (28-13), and Winston-Salem State (36-7) in their last two outings, and enter the game even at 3-3.

Bison coach Willie Jeffries expressed just how important a win over the Aggies would be for the Bison.

"This is a pivotal game as far as our season goes," Jeffries said. "If the Bison win, we would be 4-3, knock off an undefeated team, and pick up a conference win against somebody other than Morgan. There would be so many advantages that you could not even name them all."

The Aggies, ranked 16th among all division I-AA teams, are coached by Maurice "Mo" Forte, who has compiled a 19-28-1 record in five years at A&T.

The man who makes Forte's job easy is junior quarterback Alan Hooker. The all-America candidate has thrown for 884 yards and 11 touchdowns, and has rushed for three more scores. Hooker has completed almost 70 percent of his passes this season, and is ranked fourth among all-division I-AA passers in

efficiency.

"He's a real fine player," Jeffries said.

The Aggie rushing game is no weakness, either. Junior Stoney Polite, who plays both tailback and fullback, has 360 yards and 10 touchdowns on the ground, and another three touchdowns off pass receptions. He ranks third in the division in scoring.

The Aggies' leading receiver is multi-talented Herb Harbison, who has 26 receptions for 366 yards and five touchdowns.

To deal with the potent A&T offense, Jeffries said that he will remain with the regular defensive scheme, but will throw in a few "wrinkles" to keep Hooker & company off-balance.

"We have certain times where we want to blitz," Jeffries said.

On defense, the Aggies are led by "Dr. Doom," senior nose guard Ernest Riddick, who leads the team with 51 tackles.

The Bison got good news and bad news from the doctor's office this week. The good news is that offensive tackle Calvert Thomas has finally been released to play, but the bad news is that the defensive secondary is badly hurting.

Cornerback Spanky Johnson suffered a concussion and will not play, and the chronically injured Doug Dickerson will also sit out. Jeffries said that all-purpose man John Javis will lend support in the secondary tomorrow.

Gametime is 1 p.m., and fans are urged to arrive early. N. C. A&T has a reported 21 busloads of spectators expected to be on hand for the game, according to officials at Cramton box office.

Moultrie: blacks are cheated

By Stanley R. Verrett
Hilltop Staff Reporter

The black athlete is still being shortchanged of many of the opportunities bestowed upon his white counterparts, despite the black athlete's increasing contributions to the sports world, according to Howard University's newly appointed athletic director, William Moultrie.

Moultrie, who delivered a speech entitled "The Future of the Black Male In and Out of Athletics" as the speaker for the department of University Relations "Newsmaker Breakfast" Tuesday at the Blackburn Center, said that white owners and coaches using black talent to build successful sports teams and refusing or discouraging the athlete away from academic, social, and post career opportunities is a trend that has been present since blacks first entered the sports world, and has its roots in the slavery era. The only difference is that black males have moved "from the cotton fields to the other fields," Moultrie said.

"I have difficulty with this plantation mentality," he said. You can come and do all of the labor, but you're not smart enough to be the

head coach."

Moultrie illustrated his belief by indicating that there is still no black head coach in the National Football League, even though many of its greatest stars, such as Jim Brown and O.J. Simpson, were blacks.

He also said that many historical black sports figures, such as Jackie Robinson, Jack Johnson, Paul Robeson, and Jesse Owens, were also denied many opportunities on the basis of their skin color. Johnson was especially prey to the racial problems, because of his relationship with a white woman.

The 13-year veteran track coach, who served as an assistant football coach at Stanford before coming to Howard in 1972, said that black athletes on the college level, particularly at predominantly white universities, are also victims of the same syndrome, but that they are discouraged from academic pursuits.

"In the area of athletics, many schools will not let any of the black athletes major in anything other than football, basketball, track and tennis," he said.

Later, Moultrie said, after the athlete's academic eligibility is used up, the school informs him that he is "25 or 30 credits short of graduation."

tion."

He added that black athletes must resist the system and concentrate on completing academic requirements during the course of their collegiate playing careers.

"You can play pro ball with a degree in your hip pocket," he said.

In relating slavery and athletics, Moultrie used several analogies, and even referred to today's larger black athletes as "Mandingoes." He said that just as in the slavery era, team owners and coaches seek out the "6-3, 290-pound" black male to help their teams.

Moultrie said that the nation's predominantly black schools must reassert themselves in recruiting the "Mandingoes," even though many are earmarked to attend larger state universities which offer television exposure.

Moultrie said that his exposure to the exploitative system and desire to coach in an atmosphere where he could develop the total student-athlete are what prompted him to leave Stanford for Howard.

"I came here because I wanted to, and I will settle for nothing less than the best for this young black male," Moultrie said.

Lady Bison play together, win

By Darren Price
Hilltop Staff Reporter

The game of volleyball is not a one man sport. The Howard volleyball team (19-8) and assistant coach Kristina McCollum can attest to that.

McCollum knows how good the team can be when it plays as one unit because lately it has.

"We are playing much better lately," she said. "We started working together and we are more powerful, but we need to work on our service game and consistency."

In the first half of the season, the Lady Bison played inconsistently. They defeated the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, UDC, Notre Dame College, and American University, and they lost to the Naval Academy and Georgetown. The team also lost in the Bucknell, the James Madison, and the Georgetown tournaments.

Stephanie Douglas, a veteran, thinks the team's shaky start occurred because the team did not work together as a unit and committed mental errors.

"We had a few mental lapses," Douglas commented. "Sometimes we just don't concentrate. We have a lot of service errors, and some people don't block and the opponents are going to the off blocker."

Recently, the team has been winning more games. The Lady Bison finished in third place in the Loyola College Tournament on Oct. 10 and 11. In the tournament, Howard defeated Rider (15-4, 13-5, 15-5), the University of Maryland Baltimore

County (15-0, 15-1), Towson State (15-9, 15-11), and Morgan State (15-10, 15-5); however, they lost to Loyola (11-15, 17-15, 15-6), and the Naval Academy (15-1, 15-10).

"I think we were the best team there," said McCollum. "When we played Loyola the crowd got the team. When we played Navy which has good all around players, we got intimidated." Douglas agrees with McCollum.

"We were ready for the competition," Douglas said. "They (Navy) predicted before the tournament for us to win. We allowed the crowd to beat us at Loyola."

On October 14, the Lady Bison nipped George Mason 15-7, 15-8, 8-15, and 17-15, and last Friday crushed Delaware State 15-2, 15-5, and 17-5, and 17-5 at Delaware.

"We actually beat Delaware by serving. We served them to death," Douglas explained. "We hustled, but they (Delaware) were scrappy."

McCollum said Delaware State only had two hitters, one of them was in the front row. She also mentioned that Howard adjusted the blockers to Delaware's hitters and played tremendous defense.

"I think we are playing the best defense I have seen at Howard, not that our offense is weak, but our defense is good," said Douglas.

Earlier this season Douglas thought that the different personalities and attitudes of the team members affected its performance, but certain facts changed things.

"We faced reality, at one point, where we either weren't going to suc-

ceed or were going to have a successful season," she said.

So far Kristina McCollum likes the way LaDonna Washington, Stephanie Perry, and Tracy Smith have played on the court.

"LaDonna is really conditioned. She gets a good play when we are down," McCollum said.

McCollum also likes the way Perry has been setting and spiking the ball. "She (Perry) has the most powerful spike on the team and when she hits, it effects the crowd," explained McCollum.

When it comes to being consistent, McCollum thinks Tracy Smith is one of the most consistent players on the team.

"Tracy sets well under pressure. She has a lot of spirit, get up and go," said the assistant coach.

The Howard volleyball team has three games to play this season. They will play in the Gallaudet College Tournament on Oct. 28 and the Drexel University Tournament on Oct. 31 and they will host Delaware State on Nov. 5.

Both Douglas and McCollum are looking forward to the MEAC Championship which will be played on Nov. 7-8 at UMES, and think this year's competition will be stronger.

"So far, we have played all of the teams in the MEAC except South Carolina State and North Carolina A&T," said McCollum. "I can't say anything about those teams. You never can tell."

"I think they (the MEAC opponents) get up for us," Douglas said. "They play the best games they played all year."

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For additional information please contact:

James Weldon Norris, D. Mus
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College of Fine Arts
Howard University
Washington, DC 20059
(202) 636-7138

Relford Patterson, Ph.D.
Chairman
Department of Music
College of Fine Arts
Howard University
Washington, DC 20059
(202) 636-7082 (83)

SPEAKOUT

Do you think the media portrays blacks in a positive light?



Tony Lance McCarroll
Psychology
Senior
Fort Wayne, Indiana



Susan Bronston
Psychology
Freshman
Dayton, Ohio



Shawn X. Kincaid
Afro-American Studies
Junior
Brooklyn, New York

"The way the media treats blacks is indicative of the way our society as a whole treats blacks. Racism is the common denominator and Black America must face this reality and do something about it."

"The White media does not represent blacks well. They [whites] portray blacks negatively in today's society. The white media should put more emphasis on the positive aspects of the black community such as the executives, entertainers and successful black business persons. Blacks should be recognized as an important factor in the American society."

"Absolutely not, the media too often presents aspects about black people that intend to discredit them as a race. If one watches the news often enough, they would notice that most stories concerning blacks have negative connotations as if to imply that there is nothing positive or productive about blacks. This type of representation is disgraceful to the black population."



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BY Herbert Eaton



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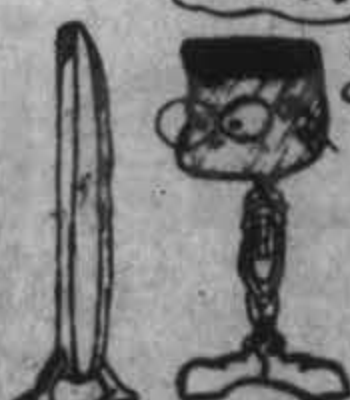
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